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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1874. NO. 107.

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

McClure's Election Bill Lost,

But Will be Re-Considered.

Introduction of Various Measures.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 16, 1874.

SENATE.

The morning session was spent in routine work.

At the afternoon session Mr. McClure's Election bill, all amendments having been presented, was called on its final passage.

Mr. McClure said he would vote for it under protest.

Mr. White replied in favor of the bill.

Mr. Playford broke the ice on the Democratic side, and said without consultation he would vote for the bill as the best thing he could get.

The bill was lost by a vote of yeas 14, nays 18.

Mr. McClure then moved to reconsider, which prevailed.

HOUSE.

After clearing the table of sundry messages, Mr. Brockway called his bill. Several small amendments were again made to it, and then passed for a second time, and at twelve o'clock the House was ready to adjourn.

The Speaker suggested the call of counties, if members desired to present bills, and on an alphabetical call, but five counties responded, viz., Allegheny, Blair, Columbia, Lawrence and Schuylkill. Not a bill was presented from any other counties. The Philadelphia delegation had nine, the principal ones presented were by Mr. McCreary, to provide for the geological survey, and Mr. Newmyer to establish separate Orphan's Courts; also, joint resolution to appoint three Commissioners to investigate the ventilation in bituminous coal regions and report to the next Legislature.

Mr. McClure, of Blair—To amend and consolidate the game laws.

Mr. Brockway—An act regulating the fees of Coroners and County Commissioners; an act relating to evidence in prosecutions for libel and slander.

Mr. Wilcox, Erie—Requiring Road Commissioners in every county and district to publish annually a statement of money expenditures.

Several bills were presented relative to private corporations, but Speaker McCormick ruled them out of order.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1874.

The Republican Senators, after consultation with several prominent Republicans from various parts of the State, this morning agreed to a general election law, which Mr. White moved, to-day, as an amendment to Mr. McClure's bill, when it came up in the regular order. It is a complete bill, in itself, covering the whole ground, and Mr. White's motion was to strike out the entire bill of Mr. McClure and insert the bill agreed upon by the Republican caucus.

The basis of the new bill, which will undoubtedly pass, is the Election act of 1869, modified so as to adapt it to the requirements of the new Constitution, and a few clauses introduced to make it applicable to Philadelphia. The old election machinery of the State is preserved without material change, and the only changes peculiarly noteworthy are that the hourly counting is abolished in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and the Board of Return Judges is dispensed with. The clause of McClure's bill, giving the counting of the returns to the courts, is retained, and the Courts of Common Pleas are empowered to appoint election officers where vacancies exist or where new districts are created.

The transfer of the duty of adding up election returns from the Board of Return Judges to the Courts is, I am convinced, a mistake. It is not the legitimate business of the courts, and I am satisfied that this power of piling power upon the judicial officers of the State will end disastrously. The popular delusion now prevailing on this subject is easily understood; but it is none the less a delusion. The courts are honest and trustworthy, now; but so are the people; and if in the prevalent unjustifiable distrust of the people, the courts are overloaded with work and prerogative, the temptation to corruption will eventually lead the designing men of the State to bend all their energies towards the capture in their own interest of so potent an engine as the judiciary would prove in their hands.

It seems useless, just now, to fight this mistaken, but powerful tendency. We submit to it, therefore, because we cannot help it. But the time will come when the error will be discovered, and we are content to wait till then for the justification of our doubts.

Under this law, if passed, Philadelphia will elect assessors and collectors in February; and this having been, done, she will be in the same condition as the rest of the State, and the election law will be as applicable there, as elsewhere.

The House spent the day on Brockway's bill, regulating the method of giving notice of application for local or special bills. It passed first reading, and was variously amended in Committee of the Whole, when it was laid over and ordered to be printed.

Legislation is very slow, under the provisions of the new Constitution; but it is presumable that the work will progress more actively when more bills have been prepared to act upon. SPECIAL.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
HARRISBURG, January 15, 1874. }

"Clear, cold and frosty" is the morning, such an one as causes a fellow to step out lively and when he get in-doors, wipe the water from his eyes and brush the ice off his beard. This kind of weather is much to be preferred to the variety dished out last week, which was soft, sloppy and disagreeable.

One of the notorious, if not notable characters, whose sinister looking mug is missed about the lobby and committee rooms, this winter, is that worthy, honest and distinguished gentleman, Peter Herdic, of whom those who are in the habit of reading the papers have frequently heard. Peter's occupation is gone, "altogether, entirely." He and one of his men of last year were here for a day or two, coming under the impression that some two weeks work would be done, in the way of legislation, as in bygone days, and that there would be one more chance for that outrageous swindle known as "An act entitled an act to erect the new county of Minnequa," &c. The wish was no doubt father to the thought: but these old chickens, or roosters, were "off their eggs" for once, and with heads down and feathers drooping, they quietly hastened away from the roosts they had so often defiled.

Being in Philadelphia on Sunday last, while reading the papers of that day, your correspondent observed an illusion in a Harrisburg letter, to a lot of vetoes sent in by the Governor, to the Senate and House. One of these was of a bill to incorporate the American Tube Company. Says this letter: "The Governor, aided by the Attorney General, perpetrated a quiet little joke in connection with these vetoes. The joke consisted in his saying that one of the bills which he vetoed had been marked as passed by the House *by mistake*," &c. The same letter further says: "He (the Governor) knew better than that." Now this one bill, about which it is alleged the Governor "knew better," was the innocent American Tube bill, and about which "your uncle" does know something, part of which is that the Governor had a perfect right to suppose and certify that it was marked as passed by mistake, inasmuch as it reached him properly indorsed by the clerk, among a large number of bills which had passed. The Governor never having been a member of the Legislature, or a clerk in it, and not being conversant with the "ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain," familiar to those who have, he naturally concluded the bill in question had reached him in the way indicated. That it was a bungling job is not denied, as it was only half done. The man who paid the clerk for what he did do in the case, should have given him another fifty, and he could then have fixed the journal to correspond with the indorsements on the bill, but the assertion that the Governor "knew better," or had any means of knowing better, is entirely gratuitous. He is as straight, square a man, with as little nonsense about him, as any one who ever occupied the Gubernatorial chair.

While on this subject of the "fixing" of legislation last winter, permit me to refer to a much more villainous act of dishonesty or stupidity, perpetrated by some clerk in the Senate. A few days previous to the adjournment of the last session of the Legislature, several gentlemen living in the rural wards prepared a bill authorizing the planting of shade trees on Liberty and other avenues in the city of Pittsburgh, under the Penn avenue act. This bill was passed by both Houses, transcribed, compared, sent to the Governor, and by him approved. This, most people would think, was all that was wanted, and those interested wondered why the trees were not planted. The why and wherefore was explained, however, on a certified copy of the law being secured, as it was then discovered that when the bill was being prepared to be sent to the Governor for his signature, five full lines of the first and most important section were omitted, thus entirely destroying the act. When called to the attention of the Attorney General, the law officer of the State, he decided that the certified copy was of no use, and that there was no remedy.

Capt. A. B. Young made an effort to-day, in the House, to get up his resolution fixing the date of final adjournment on the 19th of March. Under the new rule, which requires all concurrent resolutions to be printed, Speaker McCormick decided it could not be taken up. The Captain, who, on account of severe indisposition, was not sworn in until yesterday, takes hold of work vigorously, and as he is honest, intelligent and industrious, there is no doubt he will perform his whole duty with credit to himself as well as advantage to his constituents.

Among the names most frequently and favorably mentioned here, in connection with the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor, may be mentioned that of Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, now serving his third year in the Senate and his sixth in the Legislature. While the Republicanism of Mr. H. is unquestioned and unquestionable, his strength and influence with the workingmen—the horny-handed sons of toil, of whom he is horny-handed son of toil, of whom he is most emphatically one—would make him, if nominated, a most available and popular candidate. Added to this is the fact that his experience of three years in the House and three in the Senate, would qualify him in a peculiar manner for the proper discharge of the principal duties pertaining to the position—the new Constitution providing that the Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate.

Allegheny county has good reason to be proud of its delegation here this winter. Although the county has been complimented in the election of Mr. McCormick, as Speaker, an additional acknowledgment will, from present indications, soon be made in favor of another of her talented young representatives, John C. Newmyer, who is already looked upon as the most ready and strongest man on the Republican side of the House. Orvis and Brockway, Democratic leaders, can make nothing off him.

JOHN.

WILKESBARRE, PA

Miners and Laborers' Association—Meeting of Delegates.

WILKESBARRE, PA., January 16.—A meeting of delegates from Wilkesbarre, Sugar, Natches, Hartford and Plymouth districts of the Miners and Laborers' Association, representing over three thousand miners, was held here this afternoon. The hall was crowded with miners to listen to the deliberations of the meeting. The committee appointed at the previous meeting to wait upon Charles Parrish, president of a recently formed and powerful coal organization, and make known to him the demands of the men for an advance of ten per cent. over last year's basis, made report that Parrish stated he could not entertain any such demands. A motion was then introduced that further action on the question be postponed until after Parrish should issue his circular stating whether the company was going to reduce the wages of miners or not. This was unanimously voted down, the delegates all stating that they had been distinctly instructed to oppose any measure of postponement. A committee of three were appointed to make known the action of the meeting to Parrish immediately, and to report at a mass meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we adhere firmly to our demand for ten per cent. advance, and recommend all districts to effect a thorough organization at once.

A corresponding secretary was appointed to keep all the districts posted as to the action of their delegates and to effect a unity of action among all, so that the miners of one district should not go to work until all hands agreed to do so. A conference committee was also appointed, whose duty it was to devote special attention to measures for furthering the interests of the miners. The delegates were above the average of the mining class in intelligence. As to what action the companies will take on this demand, nothing is known further than the reply of Parrish to the committee would indicate. Nearly all the mines of the new company are now idle, and of this company alone there are nearly seven thousand men out of work. Other companies have stopped most of their works, and perhaps fourteen thousand would not more than cover the number of idle men and boys in this section of the anthracite region.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

Action Against the Pan Handle Railroad —Arrest of a Horse Stealer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., January 16, 1874.

The jury in the case of Mary Lippett against the Pan Handle Railroad awarded plaintiff five thousand dollars. Mr. Lippett was injured in an accident.

Mrs. Robert Hine, wife of a freight conductor killed on the Pan Handle road several years ago, commenced suit against the same road to-day, laying damages at five thousand dollars.

William Coe, from this vicinity, was arrested yesterday at Portsmouth, having in his possession a horse stolen from Somerset, Ohio.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 16, 1874.

CALEB CUSHING'S LETTER TO GOVERNOR ANDREW.

The following is the letter from Caleb Cushing which called forth Governor Andrew's response:

NEWBURYPORT, April 25, 1861.

SIR: I beg leave to tender myself to you in any capacity, however humble, in which it may be possible for me to contribute to the public weal in the present critical emergency. I have no desire to survive the overthrow of the government of the United States. I am ready for any sacrifice to arrest such a catastrophe, and I ask only to be permitted to lay down my life in the service of the Commonwealth and the Union.

I am, very respectfully,

[Signed] C. CUSHING.

His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor of the Commonwealth.

HORSES HELD FOR TRIAL.

Seventy of the persons arrested on Tuesday during the attack of the police on the crowd in Tompkins's Square, were held for trial. One of the Communists is fifteen years old. Others of those arrested say they are neither Communists nor in sympathy with them, and had no intention of rioting when attacked by the police.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN—LOSS $75,000.

The Hamilton building, on Court street, Brooklyn, was burned this morning. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

FIRE RECORD.

Fire in a Lace Store in Boston.

BOSTON, January 16.—A large building on Tremont street, near the Parker House, took fire to-day, and another great fire was feared, as the engines could not get water, the hydrants being frozen. The smoke has considerably diminished, however, and it is thought the flames are under control.

LATER.—The firemen succeeded in subduing the flames. The fire occurred in S.S. Haughton & Co.'s lace store, 72 and 74 Tremont street.

A Whole Block of Frame Buildings Burned.

OTTUMWA, IOWA, January 16.—About two o'clock last night a fire broke out in a frame building on the south side of Main street, occupied as a restaurant, and in a few minutes the whole block of frames occupied as stores from the spot to the corner to Market street were in flames. The fire soon spread to three frame dwellings across the alley, destroying them. The progress of the fire was so rapid that but little was saved. The loss on stock is estimated at $11,200, and on building $8,200; insurance $12,700.

Destruction of a Barn and its Contents.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE, O., January 16, 1874.

The barn of A. C. Dickinson, south of this place, containing twenty tons of hay, mowing and reaping machines, a crop of tobacco, and a large lot of lumber, was totally destroyed by fire. Cause unknown. The loss is $5,000.

CASUALTIES.

Serious Injuries to a Boy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., January 16, 1874.

A lad named Milligan, while sled riding this morning, ran into a coal team and wagon on a crossing. He was drawn under the horses' feet and trampled by them about the head and back, the wagon also running over his legs. He was terribly cut and bruised, and it is feared will not recover.

Death Caused by the Explosion of a Lamp.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, O., January 16, 1874.

Last Tuesday night a daughter of Jesse Ritter, in Adams township, this county, was burned to death. The family had retired, when the young lady at ten o'clock attempted to fill a burning lamp. The fluid ignited, and consequently the flames communicated with the can, which exploded, throwing the burning fluid over and completely enveloping the young lady.

The Affairs of Jay Cooke & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.—Although the details of the voting this morning of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. for trustee and committee to settle the estate will not be officially announced for several days, it is ascertained substantially that the following results have been reached: A unanimous decision in favor of taking the estate out of bankruptcy proper and winding it up by trustee and committee of creditors. The vote has been unanimous for Edwin M. Lewis, President of the Farmers and Mechanics' National bank of Philadelphia, as trustee. The only material difference of opinion among creditors has been on the question whether the committee should consist of three, five or seven members. The choice seems to have been in favor of a committee of five, consisting of John Clayton, Isaac Norris and Robert Shoemaker, of Philadelphia; Chas. P. Helfenstein, of Pottsville, Pa., and Joseph Brown, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Don't Fail to Try

Marvin & Co.'s Ginger Fruit Cake, the newest and most elegant invention in the cake line. All leading grocers keep them, and they can be had at the manufactory, 91 and 93 Liberty street. They are soft and delicious, and bid fair to become very popular on all well furnished tables.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

House Committee on Appropriations.

Their Efforts for Retrenchment

Members in Search of Information.

THE SALARY REPEAL BILL.

No Nomination for Chief Justice.

Cushing Has His Commission.

No New Government Buildings to be Commenced.

The Texas Election Difficulty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1874.

The House Committee on Appropriations.

The House Committee on Appropriations will have no meetings for several days, in order to allow the members charged with the different appropriation bills an opportunity to make a personal examination of the estimates. The action of the House yesterday on the Naval Appropriation bill is interpreted by the Appropriation Committee as an indication of the determination of the House to second their efforts in the direction of practical retrenchment and reform. The total amount appropriated was sixteen and one-half millions, which is but three millions more than the total for 1869. General Garfield, the chairman of the committee, to-day spent several hours in the Treasury Department in pursuit of information in connection with the estimates which come under the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation. The chairman has also discovered that out of this fund the expenses of the clerks sent to Europe in charge of syndicate bonds were paid. General Garfield will introduce a bill requiring a statement of expenditures of this fund. If the labors of the Appropriation Committee are sustained throughout, the reductions will rather exceed than fall below the amount fixed by the committee.

The Salary Repeal Bill.

It was rumored to-night, in Congressional circles, that the President would decline to sign the Salary Repeal bill. It is not supposed that he will veto it, but will allow it to become a law without his signature.

The Chief Justiceship.

Parties well informed say that the President will make no nomination for Chief Justice until after the return of Mr. Conkling from New York.

The House

to-day acted on every private bill on the calendar.

Mr. Cushing's Commission.

To settle all doubts on the subject, it is perhaps well to state that the commission of Mr. Cushing as Minister to Spain has been delivered to him.

Rebel Archives.

It is understood that a movement will soon be made to secure the publication of the entire mass of rebel archives now in the hands of the government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1874.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND THE MENNONITES.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands this morning had under consideration Senator Cameron's resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of granting the request of the Mennonites of Russia and Prussia to purchase from the government a compact body of lands sufficiently large to afford homes for them in this country. They number between forty and fifty thousand souls. The committee discussed the matter without coming to any conclusion.

THE MEXICAN VETERANS.

A committee of the Mexican war veterans this morning resolved to visit their illustrious comrade and friend, President Grant at the Executive Mansion, and inform him of their measures and invite his co-operation. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, and the War Department will be asked for a copy of the muster rolls of the soldiers of the Mexican war. At the close of the morning session the veterans marched to the Methodist Church, where General Negley, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, delivered an address, and General Albert Pike recited a poem. The Marine and Fort McHenry bands furnished the music. Brief addresses were made by Generals Sherman and McDowell, Hon. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, and Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, after which the procession reformed and returned to the hall.

THE ELECTION DIFFICULTY IN TEXAS.

The Attorney General received the following dispatch to-day from the United States Marshal at Austin, Texas, dated to-day:

"The newly elected Governor, Coke, was inaugurated last night. Armed men are guarding the approaches to the doors and steps to the capitol. Other armed men have possession of the legislative halls. A conflict seems inevitable. A message from you may save us from disaster."

The Attorney General replied: "I can only appeal to parties to peaceably adjust their difficulties, if possible. Cannot some one negotiate a settlement? I have no power to interfere with force, nor have you any duty to perform in respect to the matter except to use your moral influence."

NEW PROPOSITION FOR GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS NOT TO BE ENTERTAINED.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have decided that it will be inexpedient to consider any new propositions for erecting government buildings this year, and that the work should be confined to those now in progress which are strictly indispensable.

NOMINATION OF SENATOR CONKLING FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

A dispatch says that Senator Conkling has been informed that the President will nominate him for Chief Justice, and adds that he will accept.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet to-day talked over several names that have been mentioned in connection with the Chief Justiceship. No important business was transacted.

CASE OF GENERAL HOWARD.

The House Military Committee to-day considered, without coming to a conclusion, whether they should continue the investigation or request the President to order a board of inquiry in the case of General Howard.

Practical Reform—Weeding and Extravagances in the Administration of the Government—Views of the Chiefs of Departments—Proposed Action of the Committee on Appropriations.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. January 15, 1874.

In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of December 15, 1873, requiring a revision of the estimates for the expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, the President has submitted a statement of amended estimates. A reference to these has already been made. The following, however, will give the views of the chiefs of the Executive departments on the subject.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Reduction of $33,000 for the purchase of official postage stamps. This amounts to nothing, in reality, as no money is drawn out of the Treasury, being merely a paper transaction.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Out of $173,384,906 15, $131,594,346 72 are for interest on the public debt, and the amount required for the sinking fund, and $38,823,296 63 are for general salaries, current and ordinary expenses of the various branches of the same, including the Territorial governments, and for public works ordered by laws of Congress. The Secretary says the $2,967,261 80 is the entire amount estimated outside of existing laws, and can be omitted. He states that the estimates for new lighthouses, buildings, beacons, and fog signals, $1,682,300 can be omitted if Congress see fit. The only works on the above that can be suspended amount to $170,372 63. The unauthorized construction of a steam revenue vessel for the Pacific coast, and several small items, he states, can be withdrawn. The following public buildings have not been commenced: Albany, New York; Atlanta, Ga.; Covington, Ky.; Dover, Del.; Evansville, Ind.; Fall River, Mass.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Jersey City, N. J.; Little Rock, Ark.; Memphis, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.; San Francisco, Cal.; Utica, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., building for Treasury archives. Total balance of appropriations January 1, 1874, $1,270,809 66; estimate for the year ending June 30, 1875, $950,000.

The following are the buildings commenced, the suspension of which is possible: Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Cincinnati, Ohio; Columbus, South Carolina; Hartford, Connecticut; Lincoln, Nebraska; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Port Huron, Michigan; Parkersburg, West Virginia; Rockland, Maine; Raleigh, North Carolina; San Francisco, California; St. Louis, Missouri, and Trenton, New Jersey. Total balance of appropriation January 1, 1874, $4,823,858 66; estimate for year ending June 30, 1875, $4,450,899 75.

The following are the buildings so far completed as to render suspension of work impracticable: Boston, Massachusetts; Charleston, South Carolina; Indianapolis, Indiana; Knoxville, Tennessee; New Orleans, Louisiana; New York, New York; Omaha, Nebraska; Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco, California. Balance of appropriation January 1, 1874, $939,317 73; estimate for 1875, $1,325,717 48.

The appropriations for the current year to the credit of the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury amount to $7,602,686 07, and apply to thirty-three buildings.

No expenditures have been made or contracts entered into on the buildings at Albany, N. Y.; Evansville, Ind.; Fall River, Mass.; Memphis, Tennessee; Nashville, Tenn.; Jersey City, N. J.; Little Rock, Ark.; Atlanta, Ga.; Covington, Ky.; Dover, Del.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Utica, N. Y.; or the Marine Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.

Should it be decided not to commence any new works, and to suspend operations on the buildings indicated above, the expenditures for the current fiscal year can be reduced very nearly $6,000,000.

Should it be decided to commence work on no new building, and to suspend work in all cases where practicable, the estimates for the year ending June 30, 1876, can be reduced from $8,146,449 03 to $2,739,949 98, a reduction of $5,406,999 75, being a reduction of $11,406,999 75 in the present and ensuing fiscal year.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following are the heads of reduction: Fortifications and other works of defense; engineer depot at Willet's Point, N. Y.; improving harbors and rivers; public buildings and grounds in and around Washington; surveys of northern and northwestern lakes; surveys for military defenses; engraving and printing plates; office of Chief of Engineers.

In reference to the above, the following respectively are the estimate reduced as directed by resolution of House of Representatives of December 15, 1873: $1,467,500, $90,800, $5,682,000, $550,556, $200,000, $150,000, $15,000, $99 240—total $8,005,196; and the following respectively are the estimates submitted August 20, 1873: $3,376,000, $20,800, $15,464,540, $1,118,056, $220,000, $220,000, $25,000, $29,360—total $20,513,656.

	Original estimate.	Reduced estimate.
Salaries and expenses, including postage.....	$876,886 00	$876,886 00
Military establishment..	34,881,618 00	34,556,618 10
Public works.....	21,855,694 79	8,702,799 00
Miscellaneous.....	1,617,325 00	1,097,325 00
Permanent appropriations.....	1,450,000 00	1,450,000 00
Grand total.....	$60,180,923 89	$47,183,549 10
Amount of reduction,	$12,997,374 79.	

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary allows a reduction of $2,000,000. In submitting these reductions the Secretary gives a timely word of warning and advice.

Our cruising force in commission is not large; indeed our squadrons are exceedingly small for the immense area over which they are distributed, and the vast interests and responsibilities reposed in them. Within the last six weeks it was necessary, in order to concentrate a respectable force at Key West, to abandon every other station on the Atlantic Ocean, and to withdraw every available ship, with the single exception of one on the South Atlantic station.

To keep or to maintain these squadrons in efficiency, supplying the places of old worn-out and expensive ships with new and useful ones, will require the full amount estimated for the service. It is believed, and if these are materially cut down, the squadrons themselves must be reduced. Under no foreseen considerations apply to a condition of profound and lasting peace.

But we cannot expect this always to endure; and, when war does come, it will come to us from the ocean, as hitherto, and commerce, interests and immense coast line on both oceans, and threatening our great seaports where is concentrated so much of the business and the prosperity of the people. The lesson of the day in truth is, that our navy should be increased, not diminished.

Recent events have demonstrated to all that the great military necessity of this nation is seaworthy and powerful, adequate to contend with those of other nations, and well armed and completely equipped for cruising or fighting. In my judgment the expenditures to meet this necessity cannot be wisely, perhaps not safely, postponed; and while I have, in accordance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, specified and condensed referred to which may be made, possibly without injury to the service, I am constrained to say that I disagreeable as it is, of declaring frankly my opinion, not only that no reductions should be made at this time, in those appropriations especially intended to put the cruising vessels of the navy in condition for active service and immediate service, but that, on the contrary, it will be wise statesmanship and real economy to increase these appropriations to a sum sufficient to at once make efficient all the remainder of our iron-clad force, and also to place the dock at the Pensacola navy yard in a condition for use. And this work should be commenced as soon as possible, even to the postponement, if necessary, of other public work. It is hardly necessary to add that, while I entertain these views and feel bound to express them, when called upon for information, I shall refer to accommodate the actions of the department to the wishes of Congress on this subject, and to do the best I can with the means which they see fit to supply; for theirs is the power, and on them will rest the responsibility."

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster General says: After the most thorough examination, a reduction of $694,517 11 was made in the estimates submitted to me for approval. The revised estimates are, without exception, based on the actual necessities, and the probable demands of the service by the Postoffice Department, as shown by the annual reports of the Postmaster General for the last three years.

The largest amounts required are for inland mail transportation, and for the compensation of postmasters. The increase asked for in the first of these items is much below the average annual increase for that branch of the service. A greater reduction will, in my opinion, seriously impair the ability of the department to provide for the real wants of the country. In regard to the second item, the Postmaster General has no discretion whatever. The compensation paid to postmasters is fixed by law, and the department is directed to investigate the returns of postmasters, and to pay such compensation as may be found to be lawfully due.

The other items estimated for were in each instance placed at the lowest figure consistent with the expected demands of the service. Certain letter-carriers, rent, light and fuel must all be provided for, being indispensable requirements.

The sale of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards furnish by far the larger part of the revenues of the department, and their manufacture and distribution should on no account be suspended or delayed.

The subsidies to certain American steamship lines and the cost of transporting the ordinary foreign mails, must be paid, if the laws authorizing them shall be complied with. It may be remarked, however, that the additional subsidy of $500,000 per annum to the Japan and China line will not probably be needed, owing to the inability of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to comply with the terms of the law under which the contract was entered into for an intermediate monthly service.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

In this department the only item of reduction is $200,000 in the survey of public lands, and about $200,000 in the Indian Bureau.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

No material reduction.

The House Committee on Appropriations are not satisfied with these returns and will prune down to what they think will be sufficient for an economical efficient running of the government.

D.S. R. K.

Miners' Strike in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., January 16, 1874.

The miners of the Ohio Coal Company, of this place and Macksburg, are on a strike for an increase of wages.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The State Editorial Association of Indiana adjourned yesterday, after electing officers for the ensuing year.

Two men have been arrested at New Orleans for making counterfeit Mexican dollars, supposed to be for the Texas market.

In the Cheap Transportation Convention at Washington yesterday, Mr. Flagg, of Chicago, advocated national legislation for a narrow gauge railroad from East to West.

At a secret meeting of the Workingmen's Association of Chicago, held on Thursday night, it was resolved to sever all connection with the Internationalists and that hereafter the two organizations shall have nothing in common.

A negro named George Washington suicided in Wheeling, yesterday, by cutting his throat.

Teams are crossing the Missouri river, opposite Atchison, on the ice.

Davis, the ousted Governor of Texas, insists on retaining possession of office, etc., until the 28th of April.

A stage in Kansas was attacked by a band of five highwaymen, on Thursday, who took possession of the mail bags, valuables of passengers and one of the stage horses, and then rode away.

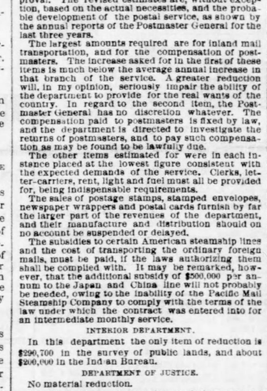
The old oarracks on the Parliament grounds at Ottawa, Ont., occupied by the Pacific Railway Company as an office, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. All the plans and field notes connected with the Pacific surveys were burned. The loss will exceed one million dollars.

New Patent.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is said to be giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.



THE GREAT

Flour, Grocery and Tea House

The ONLY House that Handles

The Great WHITE RIVER, bbls. and bags

JENKINS'S LILLY MILLS, bbls. and bags

JENKINS'S SNOW FLAKE, bbls. and bags.

JAVA FLAVORED ROAST COFFEE.

TERMS:

Thirty days time allowed good and prompt men, or 2.5 cents per barrel Discount on Flour allowed, and one per cent on other Goods, if paid in ten days from date of shipment.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.

☞ Inducements offered to Cash Buyers.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF from seven to nine rooms, with gas, water, and a large yard attached. Address M. F. E., Commercial office.

WANTED—$5,000 OF NORTH PA-CIFIC Seven-Thirty Bonds. Call on LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN, Broker, 96 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPING—A SET OF Books to keep in the evening, or accounts settled up and adjusted or any kind of writing done in the evening, by a practical Bookkeeper. Address Box D, Commercial Office.

WANTED—30 COAL MINERS; MARRIED men preferred. Contractors can be supplied with good workmen. Colored miners wanted. Cooks and general housework girls want work. Also seamstresses. Apply at Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—AT THE New Rolling Mills (just being completed in Covington, Ky.) a full set of Rollers, Heaters and their Helpers, for Guide Mills, Bar, Shoe, Plate and Muck Mills. Apply at once to MITCHELL, TRANTER & CO., Covington, Ky., or Postoffice Box 588, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to F. C. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH $8 000 or $10,000, in an established Manufacturing Business. Cash or cash and profits sure. A rare chance for a person desiring a safe and profitable investment. Address, appointing an interview, "Iron," Box 937 Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM—IN A large and handsome Office. Call at 96 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT—LARGE VACANT LOT—Corner Liberty and Pitt streets, very near Fifth avenue and Diamond Market. Inquire at 157 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—THE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 112 Federal street, Allegheny. Possession given after April 1st. Also Room 20x30 feet, on third floor of building No. 118 Federal street. Possession given at once. Inquire of ROBERT H. DAVIS, Office on Second floor of same building.

FOR RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY—A two-story Dwelling House on Center avenue, near Kirkpatrick street, containing 5 Rooms and Finished Attic, neatly finished and in good order. Rent $220 per month. For particulars apply at No. 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—TWO DWELLING HOUSES of four rooms each, one of five rooms on John street, one of three rooms on Woolsalin's alley, one of four rooms on Thirty-eighth street. Immediate possession given. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, McKEE & CO.'S, 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—WOOD WORKING MA-chinery, Engines, Boilers, Machinists' Supplies. M. B. COCHRAN & CO. 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power. Inquire of JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and F., Ft. and C. R. R., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—NEAR MONONGAHELA City, Pa., on the Washington Pike, 26 Acres of choice Land, suitable for Gardening or Nursery purposes. Also, would be a good location for a private residence. For particulars apply to or address C. VAN VOORHIS, Monongahela City, Pa.

FOR SALE—PUTS AND CALLS—$100 for 100 shares; $250 for $5? 000 Gold; Stock Privileges, Gold Privileges; Double Privileges in Stocks and Gold. The only safe way to deal in Stocks. Explanatory circular mailed on application. Address LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN, Broker, 96 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. A. TWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF JEWELRY, Watches, Clocks, Toys, &c., which presents a rare chance for any one wishing to go into that business, in Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio. The entire stock will be sold much below actual cost, as I am wanting the business. JOHN W. CASSELL, Receiver of firm of Quest & Cassell.

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED HOtel—The Proprietor of the old and well-known "St. Clair Hotel,"

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1874.

It is a noteworthy fact that not a single name in the list of prisoners arrested for participation in the recent New York Communistic riot, indicates American, English, or Scotch ancestry, and but very few that suggest Irish origin. They are principally German and French. We do not now specially care to elaborate the moral—nevertheless it has one, and it is significant.

The subject of postal telegraphy is reported to be going a-begging in the House for some one to father it, while the Senate is inclined to let it alone until it comes over to them in some shape from the House. Orphanage is generally deserving of sympathy and assistance; but we sincerely trust this foolish modern Japhet may roam unsuccessfully in search of a parent until the silly thing dies.

The thoughtful and thrifty people of Iowa know how to dig deep and to build strong, in the true essentials of civilization and progress. The last report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, just published, says that "within the past two years, twelve hundred and forty-six school houses have been erected, exclusive of the number built to replace those which had become unfit for use." It is not difficult to prophesy the future greatness of a State which forecasts the years thus presciently, and sows with such noble seed the furrows of the To Be.

The country generally is gradually recovering from the depressing effects of the panic of last September. In most of the great manufacturing and industrial centers the majority of workingmen have found employment—or can find it, if they choose—although at somewhat reduced wages; while, coincident with this business revival, quite an economical mania would seem also to prevail. Judging from the observations of our principal exchanges, very little money is at present expended by the people, except for the necessaries of life—and on places of amusement.

The Postmaster General has informed the Postal Committee that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have forfeited the last subsidy granted them of half a million dollars last year, and that it will be necessary for Congress to re-enact the law granting it before they can again be entitled to it. Congress should firmly refuse to do anything of the kind. A few days ago we made some brief allusion to the unsavory arts whereby the subsidy in question was originally obtained from the government. The claim of the company upon the Treasury having lapsed by their own act, it would simply be putting a premium on bad faith should Congress take a single step looking to its renewal.

The Philadelphia *Press* "honors" Caleb Cushing for the spirit of his letter to President Grant requesting the withdrawal of his nomination for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and thinks it shows "a supreme contempt for the little arts of the sudden men of the subterpolities of the hour." The nomination smote the conscience of the whole loyal people, and roused it into sudden national resistance. The subsequent discovery of Cushing's obsequious letter to Jeff. Davis did but attest how true and prophetic was the popular instinct of distrust. Is it for the reason that Cushing has all his life long been accustomed to hawk his principles in the open market, that the *Press* fawns upon him with such spaniel-like sympathy and affection? If not, what *is* the bond of union?

The heart of the Albany *Argus* would run over with rejoicing if the President would only nominate, and the Senate confirm, Judge Black, of this State, for the Chief Justiceship of the United States. It says: "His principles are eternally anchored in the deepest recesses of his soul, and held firmly by inseparable links of severest logic." This flattering tribute is somewhat sophomoric, certainly; but there can be little doubt that it is sincere. One of his cherished "principles" is that the reconstruction acts and amendments ought to be put "in process of gradual extinction." On the whole, the people prefer that this "principle," with the rest, which are akin thereto, shall remain "anchored" where they are. Confined within so small a space they are impotent for evil. Spread out over the whole country in the shape of judicial decisions, they would work irreparable mischief and misery.

Two stray waifs of information reach us from Washington, which are fuller of encouraging import than would appear from mere surface indications. One is, that the President will not accept the resignation of Judge Durell, of Louisiana, pending the preparation of the report of the Congressional Committee appointed to inquire into the truth of the charges alleged against him; whilst the other consists in a peremptory refusal of the Postmaster General to permit the Postmaster of Dayton, Ohio, who is also under a cloud, to resign until a searching investigation of all his official acts has taken place. Men who are conscious of rectitude can afford to undergo the most rigid scrutiny. Men who are blameworthy ought to be compelled to submit to the ordeal. Resignation settles nothing. Indeed, the practice is fast becoming the cornered official scoundrel's last resort. Let every public servant upon whom suspicion of evil doing justly rests, be made to face the music.

Pennsylvania is neither ignorant of her educational or other imperfections, nor ashamed to acknowledge them. She possesses the humility, as well as the energy of greatness. Unless, indeed, this were the case, she would hardly have made her late frank confession as to the inadequate practical preparation of a large number of the public school teachers of the Commonwealth for the successful discharge of the duties of their profession. But when, upon the basis of this courageous acknowledgment, the press of semi-civilized Missouri undertakes to belittle the educational system of this State, it may not be amiss to remind our critics that one of the principal reasons of the defectiveness complained of, consists in the fact that so many of our best and most accomplished teachers have gone out from among us as educational missionaries to Missouri and other similarly benighted States of the Union, where they are at present diligently engaged in trying to diffuse among the young a better instruction and an ampler intelligence than any which the elders of those regions have ever known or will ever be likely to possess.

It would almost seem that that which is worst dies hardest. The utterly indefensible scheme for refunding the cotton tax collected amount of some eighty thousand dollars, and could unquestionably get as much more for the remainder. The claim is without even so much as a shadow of justice, and it is to be hoped Congress will promptly deal with it as it deserves.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

A few days ago we directed attention to the response which the Pope's last encyclical letter had called forth from the government of Switzerland. Declining to recognize the right of even so exalted a personage to denounce their conduct as unprincipled and dishonorable, the Swiss authorities at once resolved to terminate diplomatic relations with the Holy See, and to send the Papal nuncio his dismissal. As our readers are aware that, in the same encyclical in which His Holiness dealt so severely with the Swiss, he also announced in very opprobrious terms the excommunication of Bishop Reinkens, of the old Catholic Church, they will no doubt be pleased, as they have a right, to know in what spirit the Bishop has received his punishment. Instead of taking it in silence he has published a criticism of the Holy Father's letter so vigorous and full of sharp points that most impartial readers of both productions are likely to conclude that the Pope has been more severely punished than the Bishop.

Thus, Bishop Reinkens wonders greatly at His Holiness's inconsistency, when, in one paragraph of his encyclical, he professes to have always, in common with his Bishops, recognized the obligation of obedience to the secular powers ordained of God, and in the next paragraph he declares the most important laws null and void, and ranks their transgressors among saints and martyrs. True, there is a reason assigned for rejecting them; these laws are said to be inconsistent with the laws of God. But the lawgivers thus condemned, in the consciousness of their responsibility and in the light of history, are not terrified by the Papal condemnation. They remember that Pope Innocent III. rejected and before heaven and earth anathematized the Magna Charta of England, and that it was not thus destroyed, but made the English people great, while it failed to overthrow the Christian religion. They further remember that another Pope, Innocent X., rejected the Peace of Westphalia, and in consideration of certain stipulations in the treaty which seemed to him injurious to the church, he denounced it as null and without force in reference to either the present or the future. Again, in 1789 Pope Pius VI. assured the German Archbishops that the church had never sanctioned the Peace of Westphalia. And yet the German Bishops, who, in their wisdom and fidelity, seem to Pius IX. so admirable that he regards them as a spectacle for the world, angels and men to gaze at—whom he describes as equipped with the full armor of Catholic truth—these same exemplary bishops in September, 1872, in a public memorial, derived their supposed rights over and against the law, from the stipulations of that same Westphalian Peace, in which they recognize the immovable legal foundations of their church in Germany; enactments which, however, have been sternly condemned by the Popes for a period of more than two centuries. Moreover, in June, 1868, Pius IX. officially declared certain Austrian laws detestable, unutterably abominable, null and void, and poured out terrible threats against the men who enacted or should aid in executing them. And yet, in 1873, the same Pius IX., in order to get the better of Minister Simonay, permitted the Jesuits at Innsbruck to bind themselves to obey those detestable, unspeakably abominable, null and void laws.

In the encyclical the Pope said that the Bishop of the Old Catholics, by his irregular ordination, had entered the fold as a thief and robber, and thus incurred the curse of Christ. Replying to this, Bishop Reinkens reminds His Holiness that the Apostle Paul had entered his apostleship through Jesus, and not through Peter, and yet he has never been deemed a thief or robber.

"But Pius IX. merely puts his own person in the place of the person of Jesus Christ, and to the people proclaims himself 'the door.' This is 'the idol in the Vatican' against which Montelembert, on his death-bed, uttered his warning. Why has the Vatican never answered the charge of Dupanloup and Gratry, that the deification of the Pope remains unpunished? Has the Pope never learned that Faber, the oratorian, wrote a book on 'The Devotion due to the Pope,' 'without which no one can be saved, since such devotion is an absolutely essential element in all Christian holiness.' Has he never heard the seductive voice of those religious enthusiasts in England and France which lauds him, the Pope, as the third incarnation of God? a sentiment commended by the so-called churchly-minded clergy. Has the Pope not heard that, during the Vatican Council, a Bishop, even in Rome, preached this idolatrous doctrine to the people from the pulpit? Does Pius IX. not know that those enthusiasts called 'devout priests' and 'clergymen of the orders' preach and write that the Pope can say, 'I am the Holy Ghost,' 'I am the Way, and the Truth and the Life,' 'I am the Eucharist?' Has he never learned that in a sublime hymn often sung the name Pius has taken the place of Jesus Christ? and that he is celebrated with the hymn to the Holy Ghost, etc? Has not Dupanloup (now Bishop of Orleans) set forth all these facts publicly and with documentary evidence in his 'Warning for L. Veuillot,' published November 21, 1869? Has not the Pope's own organ, the *Civilta Cattolica*, proclaimed him as the holder and dispenser of gracious gifts charismen? has it not declared that when he thinks, it is God who thinks in him, and that he is all to Christians that Jesus Christ himself could be if he remained visible on earth? And when has Pius IX. at such idolatrous words, like Paul and Barnabas at Lystra, rent his clothes and running in among the people, cried out, 'Sirs, why do ye these things? I also like you am a mortal man.' Or when has the Pope taken a single step to punish or rebuke such idolatry?"

The foregoing may serve as a specimen of Bishop Reinkens's reply to the Papal ex-communication. The letter is even now of world-wide interest, and as a part of the history of the time it is well worthy of the attention even of those who may feel least sympathy for the Old Catholic movement. Since the letter was written some of the most startling doctrines which the letter rebukes have been declared orthodox in a sermon by no less important a dignitary than Archbishop Manning.

PARTY VITALITY.

Some of the Eastern papers, representing those who constantly cherish the hope that the Republican party is at the point of dissolution, claim that the recent hostility shown by the Republican members of the United States Senate to the nominations for Chief Justice made by the President, is evidence that the party is going to pieces.

Those who entertain this view argue that, if the party was strong and well knit together, it would ratify the President's nominations without inquiry, and without objection; and that the personal independence shown in resisting the nominations of Williams and Cushing, shows that party ties are no longer regarded as of binding force. When that point is reached in the history of a party, it is urged, the party must be approaching the period of its final dissolution.

We do not see the force of this logic. To our minds, this personal independence of the members of the Republican party indicates strong party vitality rather than a tendency to decay. When Republican Senators feel that they have nothing to do but to register the edicts of the Executive branch of the government, that fact will be an unmistakable evidence of party weakness, more to be dreaded than any possible manifestation of independence. None but a strong party, with a vigorous life, can afford to be independent; and the Republican members of the Senate have shown, not that they are above their party, but that they are true to it as well as to their country. Their independence has been directed, not against the party, but against the action of the Executive; and it is a high compliment to their personal integrity that they have felt able to exercise it so faithfully.

Personal independence within a party organization, and a revolt against that organization, are two different things. The one grows out of faithfulness, the other out of factiousness. A party broken up into warring factions, is weakened by the strife they engender; but a party which can act independently and unitedly, and with an eye single to the best interests of the country, is strong beyond comparison. None but a vigorous party dare exercise such a spirit; and we hail the demonstrations at Washington as the strongest proofs of vitality that a party can possibly present.

The same expectation was cherished in 1866, when Johnson swung round the circle and provoked a conflict with the Republican party in Congress. The political dreamers of the country imagined, then, that the party was going to pieces, and were astonished, eventually, to find that it came out of the conflict stronger, more compact, and better organized than when it went into it. There is not now, to be sure, any such conflict going on, President Grant having too much good sense to regard the action of the Senate as an evidence of hostility to himself; but the spirit of independence shown in both instances was the same.

The Republican Senate has shown that it will not confirm a man for Chief Justice whom it believes to be unfit, or whom it knows to have been disloyal. If he has thus established two qualifications for that office—fitness of a high order and loyalty—as indispensable, in its judgment. For its exaction of these conditions it eminently deserves the confidence of the country. If the party is to die, it could die with no better record; and if it is to live, it can plead it as the greatest of merits. We have no fears of its death, as the consequence of its independence, nor can the freedom of action conceded to its members be regarded as evidence of its decay. It will live, because it has shown that it is fit to live; and it has shown that fitness through the possession of superabundant vitality. No dying party was ever capable of making such a record.

A convention of Western lumbermen is mooted, for the purpose of inquiring what measures are needed for the protection of the forests of the country. We are not very sanguine that such a convention, if held, would be productive of any great practical good; but it is quite certain that the wholesale destruction of the forests in our country and Canada, which is constantly assuming augmented proportions, deserves very serious consideration. The extent of the demand for lumber, created by the extension of railroads and other causes, is now a matter of much importance, and will be many times doubled when the eleven thousand miles already projected are completed, (making some twenty-four thousand miles in all), and the tide of immigration increased in the same ratio as in past years. Not less than one hundred and seventy-five thousand acres of pine were cut the past year in Minnesota and Wisconsin, for building purposes alone, the greater portion being destined for the Mississippi markets. This amount will be increased gradually until the extent will become prodigious. Within a comparatively few years the supply of lumber will inevitably become a source of great anxiety to consumers who now give the matter little or no attention, unless measures are duly taken to offset the demolition of our forests by promoting their planting and growth.

ESOTERIC.

BY RICHARD REALF.

Art is fine, but Love is finer:
Can you paint a Soul?
What of beauty is diviner—
Fragment, or the whole?

Song is sweet, but Love is sweeter:
Was there ever hymn
That, for compass and for meter,
Bowed the Seraphim?

Thought is great, but Love is greater:
Who can search out Truth?
Love alone is Revelator—
Love is Love, in sooth.

January 16, 1874.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

When Shakspeare spoke of a man in his time playing many parts, did he have any occult reference to C. C.?

Winter is now beginning to show us the drift of its meaning.

Positive and comparative. O landaulet, and O land! a letter.

A New York paper says Genet "is ubiquitous as the Man of Sin." Well; that's exactly what he is.

Nothing comes nearer the genuine than a thorough counterfeit. See how nearly C. C. came to imposing himself on the confidence of the people.

An unscrupulous contemporary discourses on conscience; following the example of the young man who, whenever he spoke in public, always chose the subject he knew least about.

The Virginia papers must be printed on paper manufactured from the reeds which grow in the Dismal Swamp. They are such dismal reading.

Money is not all. Agassiz died hardly worth a dollar, and yet he has done almost as much for the human family as Butler, who is reputed to be worth over a million.

A new definition. In a police court in San Francisco, the other day, a witness was asked what a hoodlum was, and he replied: "An animal that runs up and down the streets yelling and cursing and annoying the neighborhood generally."

Four additional public baths are to be erected and maintained in New York. Cleanliness being next to godliness, we shall presently look for some improvement in the morals of that city.

The efforts of the National Board of Trade to establish outward and inward tracks for the Atlantic steamers, is a movement in the right direction.

Young and pure Iowa discovers that she had only twenty-three defaulting County Treasurers last year—their defalcations totalizing $60,561. They were not re-elected last fall.

Some wag has sent to the Secretary of the Treasury for collection, a draft of eighteen cents. He says that, owing to the fact that the government has been hard up, he held it back. The draft is nine years old, and he says that if the government becomes distressed in the effort to pay it, he will take half cash and half Northern Pacific bonds.

The principal work of the New Jersey Legislature this winter, like that of our own, will be enactments on the amendments to the State Constitution.

Georgia is full of agents, inducing white and colored laborers to emigrate west of the Mississippi, the agents giving glowing descriptions of the richness, etc., of the trans-Mississippi lands, and the papers are getting somewhat alarmed over it.

Venice ceased to be a free port with the close of 1873, a Royal decree subjecting all merchandise not destined for re-export or for storage in the customs warehouses to payment of certain specified duties on and after January 1st, 1874.

The Italian government has just adopted the system of admeasurement of vessels in use in this country, England, Denmark and Germany.

Who says Duluth remains frozen up all the year round? Its shipments last year were 11,377 tons of merchandise, 150,025 barrels of flour, and 2,232,376 bushels of wheat.

This is a bad time for tainted legislators. Here is a Kansas representative arrested charged with perjury, in swearing falsely in order to effect an organization in his county.

Kentucky is going to appoint a special commissioner with power to hold examining courts in sections infested with lawless bands where the constituted authorities are powerless to suppress them.

PERSONAL.

The interesting ceremony of presenting to the family of the late Horace Greeley the illuminated album, containing the proceedings of the Common Council, of New York, on the occasion of the death of the late philosopher, took place on Wednesday at the residence of the Misses Greeley. Mayor Havemeyer made the presentation address, and Whitelaw Reid responded on behalf of the young ladies.

The Emperor of Japan, in his desire for the blessings of civilization, wanted a definite birthday; so a convention of wise men fixed upon the 4th of November, which date the Emperor has adopted.

Sothern, the actor, has been buying eligible sites for building purposes, near Chicago. The *Tribune*, of that city, says he likes Chicago better than any other city in America. For building sites, perhaps—for any other purpose Sothern himself will probably say, "Not by a darned site."

Theodore Lyman will have "Recollections of Agassiz" in the February *Atlantic*. "Whittier's Recollections," in the same periodical, is a sketch of the Anti-slavery Convention of 1833 in Philadelphia.

Judge Benjamin C. Franklin, one of the founders of the Republic of Texas, and the chiefest opponent of Mr. Houston, died last week at Galveston, being nearly eighty years of age. Judge Franklin arrived at Velasco, in the Mexican province of Texas (Galveston having then no existence), about forty years ago; took part in the revolutionary councils of the colonists; joined the Texan army under Houston, and carried a rifle in the famous little battle of San Jacinto, a battle which was at once the overthrow of Santa Anna and of Mexican power on this side of the Rio Grande.

There are thirty ex-Confederates in the present Congress, of which number three are Senators. Messrs. R. W. Ransom and J. B. Gordon were Major Generals in the Confederate States army, and James S. Alcorn was a Brigadier General; P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, is the only ex-Major General in the House, and following were Brigadier Generals: Philip Cook, John B. Clarke, Eppa Hunter and R. B. Vance. The following were Colonels: F. P. Bell, J. M. Leach, Alfred Waddell, D. C. Giddings, Roger Q. Mills, Edward Cropland, L. Q. C. Lamar and Wm. M. Robbins; Lieutenant Colonels: Morgan Rawls, James H. Blount, W. C. Whitthorne and John D. C. Atkins; Majors: Thomas Whitehead, R. H. Whitely, J. H. Sloss, Robert H. Hatcher and A. H. Willie; Captains: Charles Pelham and Charles Hays; privates: W. S. Handon and W. P. McLean.

The truth of the adage that "there may be some good under an old coat" may be adduced from the fact that in the pocket of an old coat of Johns Hopkins, a deceased millionaire of Baltimore, was recently found a will of his nephew, Arundel Hopkins, deceased (a man of wealth), which was filed for probate in Baltimore on the 12th inst. It was made and duly authenticated in Paris in March, 1872, and seems to have been long carried in the coat pocket of the uncle.

The Ypsilanti *Commercial* tells this story: "A few weeks since a couple of our prominent citizens swore off from drinking. One of them had occasion to visit Chicago. Meeting some friends they urged him to drink. He pleaded his agreement with B. in Ypsilanti. The friends of B. in Chicago were quite satisfied, and telegraphed to B. in our city, saying: 'B. is getting awful dry. He has got the colic bad. Can't you let him off this once?' The noble Spartan reply telegraphed back was: 'No! if he must die, let him die sober.'"

Capt. J. H. Putnam will be the power behind the throne in Ohio, now that Gov. Bill Allen is inaugurated. He was the ruling spirit during the recent campaign, and has been appointed by Gov. Allen as his private secretary.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Several persons united with the Methodist church at Bellvell, last Sabbath. Rev. W. R. Cone, pastor, is holding a protracted meeting.

At Elizabeth, the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist and Methodist Episcopal congregations are engaged in union meetings.

Rev. Isaac Banks, pastor of First Baptist Church, South Nineteenth street, is holding a meeting of some interest. Rev. Piannett, of Sharpsburg, has been assisting in the services.

The First Methodist Church, South Eighteenth street, Rev. J. B. Lucas, pastor, has quite a religious interest among the members, and several at the altar for prayers.

Rev. Dr. Pearson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, is engaged in a good meeting. Quite a number recently have been added to the church.

Rev. J. W. Ellis, pastor of the Third Methodist Church, whose meeting we noticed last week, is much cheered with the prospects of a good work in the congregation.

The Reformed Episcopal Church, judging from reports in the papers, is meeting with favor among the people. There is work for all the churches.

Right Rev. Bishop Kerfoot administered the right of confirmation at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Twenty-sixth ward, last Sunday, to fourteen persons.

Rev. E. J. Wolf, pastor of the Second English Lutheran Church of Baltimore, has accepted the professorship of Church History in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa.

Rev. Eri. R. L. Peterson, late Roman Catholic priest, received in to the Episcopal ministry by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, was married last month to Miss Huss, of Chicago, Illinois.

Love is the law of Christ's kingdom, the lesson of his school and the livery of his household.

A revival interest is in progress at Walton Methodist Episcopal Church. The pastor, Rev. J. Hollingshead, and members are working hard for the building up of Zion.

Bishop Cheney, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, administered the rite of confirmation on Sunday last to forty-five persons at Christ Church, Chicago.

Rev. A. C. Osborne, D.D., late pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church in Brooklyn, New York, has been invited to take charge of the South Baptist Church, New York, recently made vacant by the retirement of Dr. Dowling.

Drs. Storrs, Buddington and Beecher have settled their differences growing out of the Plymouth Church proceedings in the case of Theodore Tilton.

Bingham street, South Side, Rev. L. McGuire, pastor, has been favored with a gracious work of revival for over two weeks. Quite a number of conversions have occurred, and twenty-six have united with the church. The work still goes on, and the services are largely attended.

Rev. Newman Hall arrived in New York city, on his way back to London, with $6,000 for the Lincoln Memorial Tower, as the result of the delivery of seventy sermons in different parts of the country. He came with a determination to raise $7,500, but the financial depression interfered.

Revs. Drs. Inkeep and McDonald have been holding a series of meetings at the Tremont street Church, Boston. On the 13th they commenced a ten days' meeting for the promotion of holiness and the conversion of sinners at Columbus, Ohio. Drs. Nast and Lowry are to assist.

A female Savior is creating a prodigious sensation in the southern part of the Russian Empire. She claims to be the daughter of God, selected to suffer for the redemption of her sex, in the same way that Christ died for the salvation of man. She professes to be able to heal the sick, give sight to the blind, and raise the dead. Such things shall take place in the last times.

Rev. Charles Briggs, who was for many years secretary of the American Unitarian Association, died recently in Boston at the age of eighty-two years.

Max Muller puts the number of Israelites in the world at three millions, while Kolb puts it at seven millions, and Mr. Pressel at nine millions.

The venerable Dr. Dowling, of the Baptist church in New York, has given notice that he intends to retire from the pastorate of his Church, which he has held for forty-one years—a ministry without an interruption over a single Sabbath. He has been a faithful and true earnest minister.

The rector of the Glasgow University chapel, in a recent sermon, said: "Oh, for light, more light!" The janitor thought that he really meant it, and turned on the gas to the full head. Many persons take natural or artificial for spiritual light.

Go from your knees to the chapel. Get a renewal of your commission every time you go to preach, in a renewed sense of the favor of God. Carry your authority to declare the gospel of Christ, not in your *hand* but in your *heart!*

Rev Joseph Barker, who was reclaimed from infidelity, read an elaborate paper on atheism, Monday, the 5th of January, 1874, before the Philadelphia preachers' meeting. The *Methodist Home Journal* speaks in glowing terms of the presentation, and says the room was densely crowded, and the delight of ministers and lay members present was very heartily expressed.

Rev. M. B. Smith having joined Bishop Cummins' Reformed Episcopal Church, has withdrawn from the Reformed (Dutch) Classis of Paramus, N. J.

Rev. T. W. Chambers, D.D., will soon leave for a tour in Egypt and the Holy Land. Dr. Chambers is one of the most accomplished scholars among our divines: he is admirably fitted by education and taste for profitable journeying in the East.

Died on Sunday morning, December 28, 1873, at his residence, Rev. Pierce Maher, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Norristown, Pa., for many years previous pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Harrisburg.

Rev. Dr. Augustus Blauvelt has declined an invitation of the Christian Evidence Society of London to prepare for them a volume in relation to certain aspects of modern unbelief. We think his decision is wise, in view of his remarkable papers on "Modern Skepticism" in *Scribner's Monthly* a few months ago.

The Christianity of the *heart* cheers us in toil, lights our homes with a gleam from God's heaven, smoothes our pillow in sickness, and in the sad, stern hour of death sings hymns to our parting soul, and leads it gently home to immortality. Can this religion of the *heart* ever die?

A union service was held at Emory Methodist Episcopal Church, East Liberty, Sunday evening, January 4th, and also at the Presbyterian Church in the neighborhood, last Sunday evening. Ministers and members of the churches, including the Episcopal rector, participated in the services. The exercises consisted in short addresses by the various pastors, and prayer and praise. This is a fine spirit of union, and worthy of imitation everywhere.

The rector of an Episcopal Church in the region of Cleveland, Ohio, invited preachers of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist persuasion to unite with him in the late Thanksgiving service. Pages of Scripture were read by the Methodist, prayer was offered by the Bantist, the sermon preached by the Presbyterian, and the hymns given out by the Episcopalian.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city is doing a good work. How much better it is for young men to devote themselves to this good work, than to indulge in sinful habits. He that saveth a soul is wise.

Most of the churches are engaged in meetings, and we are pleased to say, with the prospect of a general revival influence. The week of prayer has been a great blessing to Christians in this community. A religious influence has been enjoyed in Beaver street Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegheny City, recently, and a number united with the church.

A good religious interest continues in Sandusky street Baptist Church, Rev. Woodburn pastor.

Christians never rise above their faith. We usually get what we labor for in this life. If we ask largely we shall receive largely. According to your faith, so shall it be.

The Eighth United Presbyterian Church, corner of Locust and Van Braam streets, Rev. John S. Sands, pastor, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God next Sabbath, Rev. D. R. Kerr, D.D., editor of the *United Presbyterian*, will preach the dedicatory sermon in the morning at half-past ten o'clock; Rev. W. J. Reid will preach in the afternoon at three o'clock, and Rev. E. T. Jeffers, D.D., President of Westminster College, in the evening at half-past seven o'clock.

The converted priest, Paolo Grassi, is described as being a little under fifty years of age, with a finely formed head and countenance, indicative, perhaps, of taste and gentleness, rather than of force. Grassi's bold appearance before the Inquisition has, according to Mr. Birrell, produced a deep impression among all classes, and not least among the clergy themselves, and shows that he has quite as much "force" as taste or gentleness.

Rev. Robert Laird Collyer, who occupies a Unitarian pulpit in Chicago, lately preached a sermon on the question, "Was Jesus an infallible teacher?" the text was, "Blessed be ye poor." From this he argued, conclusively to the minds of his hearers, no doubt, that Jesus was not infallible, as poverty is never a happy condition. The whole text reads: "Blessed be ye poor, for yours is the kingdom of heaven." The whole text gives a totally different view of the case from a part, and when the full scope of it is taken Mr. Collyer cannot prove the Savior's fallibility from it, unless he can compass all that may be couched under the phrase, "kingdom of heaven." He might as well undertake to establish atheism from the half text, "There is no God:" whereas, to quote the whole, "The fool hath said in his heart," etc., would upset his argument. A man who uses Scripture after Mr. Collyer's style can prove any falsehood to be true.

Unhealthy Surroundings.

To breathe pure, healthful air, and to follow occupations conducive to health and long life are the privileges of the minority. The majority must dwell wherever their lot is cast, however insalubrious the locality may be, and work at the craft assigned to them, however destructive to health and vigor. Medical science has, however, come to the aid of the latter. In Hostetter's Stomach Bitters they have (and have had for the last twenty-five years) the best defence against the morbid influences which create and foster disease, that the vegetable kingdom can supply. Its ingredients are among the finest botanic specifics which research has yet revealed to man. As a preventive of, and remedy for the diseases generated by swamps, miasms, the foul air of factories, excessive heat, over exertion of body or mind, unwholesome water, or any other morbific cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters bear away the palm from all medicines of the present day.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn commences semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at this office.

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SIXTH IMPORTATION DIRECT OF

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S *CELEBRATED*

English Pickles.

We are now receiving in "Bond" our sixth importation direct, embracing over 1,200 dozen of CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH PICKLES, SAUCES, CATSUPS, &c., and which we offer in original packages at about Eastern Prices.

CHOW CHOW, pints and quarts.
ASSORTED PICKLES, pints and quarts.
GHERKINS, pints and quarts.
PICCALILLI, pints and quarts.
CAULIFLOWER, pints and quarts.
MIXED PICKLES, pints and quarts.
100 cases, 50 doz., PRINCE OF WALES SALAD.
SAUCE, in pints and half-pints.
25 cases C. & B.'s ANCHOVY PASTE.
25 cases C. & B.'s MUSHROOM CATSUP.
25 cases C. & B.'s WALNUT CATSUP.
25 cases Lebreton & Bree's pint tin FRENCH MUSHROOMS.
15 cases Philippe & Banaud's FRENCH PEAS.
2 casks, 30 gross, 6 oz., FRENCH GELATINE.

WE ALSO CALL DEALERS' ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF

Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Pickles, Sauces, Catsups, Jellies, Sardines, &c.,

In which we make a SPECIALTY, and are offered at the Very Lowest Market Price. All Goods Guaranteed equal in quality to any in the market.

Raisins.

500 boxes New Crop Layer Raisins.
300 boxes New Crop Valencia Raisins.
150 boxes New Crop London and Dehesta Raisins.
100 boxes New Crop Losse Muscatel Raisins.
100 mats New Crop Seedless Raisins.
50 boxes New Crop Sultana Raisins.
50 cases New Crop CURRANTS.
5 casks New Crop TURKEY PRUNES
20 casks, 100 boxes, CITRON, ORANGE and LEMON PEEL.
15 cases Prime New DRUM FIGS.
10 cases Prime New LAYER FIGS.
100 kegs MALAGA GRAPES.

IMPORTERS DIRECT OF

Colman's London Mustard,

In ¼, ½, 1, 4, 6 and 10 lbs. tin.

500 cases 1 and 2 lb. COVE OYSTERS.
300 cases 1 and 2 lb. FRESH LOBSTERS.
50 cases 1-4 SARDINES.
25 cases 1-2 SARDINES.
100 cases AMERICAN SARDINES.
100 cases SPICED SALMON.
500 cases pint, quart, 1-2 and 1 gal. PICKLES.
500 cases ASSORTED JELLY.
200 cases FRENCH MUSTARD.
500 cases pint and quart CATSUP.

We respectfully solicit Dealers to examine our Large Stocks, feeling satisfied we can offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS as to price.

AGENTS FOR

Anderson's Celebrated Mince Meat, Collins's Paragon Baking Powder, Davis & Miller's Celebrated Extract Flavoring, Pearce's Philadelphia Crackers, in tin cans, Imperial Scotch Oat Meal, packed in 1 lb. packages, saleable style.

Reymer & Bros.,

JOBBERS IN

Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Pickles, Sauces, Sardines and Fancy Groceries,

126, 128 and 130 Wood Street

AND

18, 20 and 22 Virgin Alley.

New Discovery.

EDWARDS'S

Natural Polish

The Best Article in the World for all purposes.

It will Clean and Polish anything and everything, from the FINEST GOLD JEWELRY to the worst tarnished LOCOMOTIVE, FIRE ENGINE OR KITCHEN UTENSIL.

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a Circular.

27 Sixth Street,

PITTSBURGH.

INTERESTING TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

THE NEW ROLLING MILL now approaching completion will be offered

FOR RENT,

To good and responsible parties, for a term of years, the location of this Mill is unsurpassed for its favorable Railroad and other facilities, in the midst of the best Coal Fields. The capacity of the Mills is 8 Puddling and 2 Heating Furnaces, with 2 powerful Engines and Hammers complete. A RARE opportunity is here offered to parties with moderate capital.

Address communications to

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Perfumers,

Have on hand a Fine Assortment of

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HOLIDAY TRADE!

FINE HOLIDAY PRESENTS MADE TO ORDER.

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,
116 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S,

UNTIL

February 1st,

In order to REDUCE STOCK preparatory to taking the

ANNUAL INVENTORY,

And in order to make room for

SPRING GOODS,

The ENTIRE STOCK on hand, embracing

Choice Dress Goods,
Black Silks,
Shawls, Cloaks,
Cloths, Cassimeres
Jeans, &c., &c.,

HAS BEEN REDUCED, AND FROM NOW

UNTIL FEBRUARY 1st,

WILL BE OFFERED AT

GREATER REDUCTIONS

THAN EVER BEFORE.

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT

OF THE

ARMENIA

Insurance Comp'y

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

JANUARY 1, 1874.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$250,000.

RECEIPTS.

Premiums received in 1873..$ 99,669 61
Interest received in 1873..... 28,690 41
.....$128,360 02

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on property in Allegheny county worth $830,800.....$229,838 55
Pittsburgh and Allegheny City School Bonds..... 22,275 00
Cash in bank and in office..... 47,955 19
Interest accrued but not due..... 7,377 09
Premiums in course of collection..... 5,669 88
Office furniture and other personal property..... 4,497 11
.....$327,612 82

LIABILITIES.

Unsettled claims and all other debts.....$ 3,200 00

S. S. D THOMPSON, President.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN, Secretary.

Local Office, No. 94 Fourth avenue.

WM. G. McCANDLESS, Agent.

STATEMENT OF THE

German American Ins. Co.

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH, December 31st, 1873.

(Commenced Business June 2, 1873).

Capital.....$100,000 00
Assets.....110,984 72

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages..... $ 48,350 00
Interest Accrued thereon..... 696 25
Demand Notes (secured)..... 50,000 00
Bank Stock..... 3,500 00
Cash in Bank and Office..... 9,413 46
Premium in Course of Collection..... 1,275 51
Office Furniture..... 447 00
.....$110,984 72

RECEIPTS.

Premium.....$ 9,782 78
Interest..... 5,300 11
.....$ 15,082 89

DISBURSEMENTS.

Fire Losses..... $ 00 00
Commission, Return Premium and Re-Insurance..... 1,021 34
Expenses and Taxes..... 3,068 83
.....$ 4,098 17

.....$ 10,984 72
Capital Stock..... 100,000 00
.....$110,984 72
Losses Unadjusted..... 780 00
Amount of Risks in Force..... $11,450,782

ROBERT ABEL, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO., of the City of ALLEGHENY, PA., for the year ending December 31, A. D. 1873.

Capital.....$ 150,000 00

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages and Bills Receivable..... $ 75,511 72
Deed and

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 16, 1874.

The movement in trade circles is such as to give great encouragement to manufacturers and dealers interested in those specialties which make up the trade of Pittsburgh. From the West we have the most encouraging reports; jobbers there have run out of stock and are free buyers, especially is this true of merchant iron, which is commanding good prices and orders such as have not been received since the days prior to the 18th of September. Manufacturers who laid in a stock of metal at prices current during the last sixty days are in position to turn out a product on which a profit must help being realized, the shrinkage falling most heavily on the furnace men who had contracted for ores for all the year at prices noted last February. We opine there will be a "fall the year" contracts for ore made this season unless the prices settle to more reasonable figures, of which there is now every indication.

One important element to be taken into consideration in estimating the future of trade with the West, is the prices they are getting for their grain. From this point of view the prospect is good, for both corn and wheat are commanding prices now which no Chicago dealer, no matter how sanguine, would have risked sixty days ago, with this increase in price of all the leading products of the West their ability and willingness to pay is in like proportion augmented.

—The editor of Hassler's *Financial Reports* publishes the fact that he has *prepaid* the postage on every copy of the *Report* sent out for the past year through the New York postoffice, and that he holds the receipt of the postmaster of New York for all these payments, but that the subscribers to that valuable weekly financial journal complain that they are charged postage at the office of delivery.

To this statement we add our modest confirmation, knowing when we paid the postage here that it had already been paid in New York, but rather than take the trouble to try and rectify the matter submitted to the imposition, wondering at the time what kind of system there was in vogue in the department which allowed such very marked irregularities; and it is this same set of officials which the Postmaster General would have run a total savings bank system. Of this we may have more to say at a more convenient time.

—The following statistics are copied from the San Francisco *Bulletin*:

J. J. Valentine, general superintendent of the mint department of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, has furnished the press with a statement of the production of precious metals west of the Missouri river for the year 1873. The total amount is as follows:

Gold dust and bullion by express	$24,707,920
Same by other conveyances	2,999,228
Total gold	$27,707,068
Silver bullion by express	34,315,761
Ores and base bullion	10,235,884
Total	$72,258,693

The sources of the above treasure are given in the annexed table:

California	$18,025,722	Utah	$4,906,337
Nevada	35,254,507	Arizona	17,778
Oregon	4,376,694	Colorado	4,083,261
Washington	209,385	Mexico	883,638
Idaho	3,345,684	Brit. Columbia	1,250,435
Montana	3,992,910		
Total			$72,258,693

The amount is $10,000,000 larger than in 1872 and early $14,000,000 larger than in 1871. The receipts from California are $1,000,000 less than in 1872, while those from Nevada have shown a gain of $9,746,000. The receipts from Oregon, Idaho, and Montana have a falling off of $833,000, $1,000,000, and $500,000 respectively, while from Utah there has been a gain of $1,253,000, over from Colorado of $1,082,000, and from Arizona of $17,778.

The coinage of the San Francisco mint for the past year is the largest on record, amounting to $1,-[illegible] in double eagles and $20,000,000 in trade dollars, making a total of $3,720,000, or $638,000 in excess of the coinage of July, which was the largest monthly coinage up to that time. The present coiner, Mr. Babcox, assumed his duties on the 1st of July, 1-74. In his semi-annual statement shows a coinage of $13,242,500 in gold, and $567,600 in silver, making a total of $14,110,000 for the half year, which is by far the largest amount ever turned out in any similar period since the establishment of the mint in 1854. For the corresponding period last year the coinage amounted to $9,066,760, including $1,000 in silver. The amount for the first six months of 1873 was $7,965,400. The deposits at the mint for the past six months encircled 1,852,369 ounces gold and 21,458,877 ounces silver. The coinage of trade dollars is a new feature. The first of these were coined in September, 1873, when $9,000 were minted out. No more were coined until February, 1873. The amount of this coin turned out for the past six months is $703,000.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue.

January 16, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
Canton						
Western Union Teleg'h	78⅞	78⅞	78	77⅞		
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	42	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	41¾	41
Adams Express		92	92			
Wells Fargo Express		68½		69		
American Express		69½		70		
United States Express		67		69		
New York Central	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛		103⅝
Erie	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Michigan Central		88		88		
Michigan Southern	84¾	84¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Illinois Centre		99		99		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		88		88		
Chicago & Northwestern	61½	61½	61	61	61	61
Do Preferred	73¾	73¾	73¾	73		
Rock Island	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
St. Paul	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Do Preferred	75	75	75	75	75	75
Wabash	55¾	54¾	54⅝	54¾		54
Fort Wayne		97	97			
Ohio and Mississippi	25	24¾	24¾	24	24⅝	24
Union Pacific	34½	34½	34½	34½	34⅝	34¾
Chicago and Alton		109		110		
R. R. & B. R.						
Harlem	135					
Hannibal & St. Jo		32¾		32¾		
C. C. & I. C						

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. 6s 1881	116¾	116¾	116¾
1881, coupons	117¼	117¼	117¼
5-20s, 1862	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
5-20s, 1864	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
5-20s, 1865	116⅛	116¾	117⅛
5-20s, new	117	116¾	117
5-20s, 1867	117	116¾	117
5-20s 1868	116½	116¾	116¾
10-40s	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
10-40s, coupons	113⅞	113¾	114⅛
Currency 6s	119¼	119¼	119¾
New 5s	112⅜	111⅞	112⅜
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee	79¾		80
Tennessee, new	80¾		81
South Carolina, July	9¾		9¾
Missouri 6s	92⅝		91⅝

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, January 16, 1874. }

REMARKS—The cold weather has had the effect of hardening the country roads to such a degree that they are now in passable condition for all classes of vehicles. The result has been that retail dealers from the adjacent villages are taking advantage of the roads to replenish their well-nigh exhausted stocks. This has had the effect of stiffening the grocery market, as well as other lines. Money is reported easier, suspended mills about to start up, spring is advancing, and a good time generally is looked for in the near future.

The general features of the market show little signs of change in prices. Butter is in demand for prime table, which sells up to 33@35c, some holders asking even higher figures.

There is a fair trade doing in flour, which is held firmly for all choice brands, at quotations.

Below we give the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	2,669	Apples, bbls	200
Corn, sks	4,330	Flour, sks	1,200
Butter, pkgs	65	Oats, sks	1,928
Potatoes, bush	1,040	Bacon, pcs	3,246

The following are the wholesale prices for the articles quoted unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—$2 00@3 00 ₩ bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is quiet at unchanged prices. Sales at 60@70c ₩ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ash, common, 3½@4c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 5c; black lead, 5c.

ALES—The market is rather steady at unchanged prices. We quote as follows: X $3 00 ₩ bbl; XX $3 00; India ale $10 ₩ hhd; Bass' English ale, in glass, in case of 2 gals, $22 75 @22 24; bbls, 4½ gals, $12 25@ 04; hhds, 63 gals, $52 50@56 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Younger's India pale ale in cases of 5 doz bottles, $3 ₩ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $3 ₩ doz; Guinness' stout, in cases of 5 doz bottles, $3 ₩ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ₩ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 25 ₩ doz.

BUTTER—All better grades are in active demand, and prices have an upward tendency. We are reported sales of prime choice roll at 33@35c ₩ lb, some dealers even asking higher figures; common to medium grades 25@30c ₩ lb.

BRANS—Sales choice navy at $2 62½.

BORAX—Sales refined reported at 25c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—Sales red and red topped 5½@6½c; fair to good green 7¾@8¾c; hurl, 9¼@10c ₩ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have nothing new with regard to this department of trade. A fair demand is reported, with sales at the following quotations: Hams, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb, 13½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb, 9¼c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 11½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured ₩ lb, 16c; beef tongues, extra sugar cured per doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₩ lb, 8½c; bacon rib sides, ₩ lb, 9c; bacon short rib sides ₩ lb, 9½c; bacon clear sides, 10c ₩ lb; mess pork, ₩ bbl, $16 25; lard, prime leaf, in tierces, ₩ lb, 10½c; prime leaf do in half barrels, ₩ lb, 10¾c; prime leaf do in buckets, ₩ lb 11½c; refined do for summer use, in tierces, ₩ lb, 10½c; refined do for summer use, in half barrels, 10¾c ₩ lb; refined do for summer use, in buckets, 11¼c ₩ lb; hard, refined, in 3 lb caddies, ₩ lb, 12c; refined do in 5 lb caddies, ₩ lb, 11½c; refined do in 3 lb pails, 12c; refined do in 6 lb pails, 11½c; ham sausage, 10c.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand for prime Ohio Factory, at 14@16c as to the trade. Young America, 15@16c; Nutmeg, 17c; prime to choice Ohio Switzer 16@18c.

CASTOR OIL—Sales at works, f. o. b. at 11½c ₩ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots from stores.

CRANBERRIES—$10 to $12 per bbl; $3 50 to $4 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50@8 per case of four dozen packages.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $30 ₩ ton for unbolted meal, and in a small way at $1 60 ₩ cwt, from store.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit $11@12; ginger snaps, 11½@12c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 7c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7½c ₩ lb.

CREESE—Beeson's Phoenix $2 00@2 50; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Roesdale $1 60@4 50; white lime $2 00; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 00 @3 50.

CANNED GOODS—Prices weak and dropping Winslow's Corn is selling at $2 95@3. Tomatoes, $2 25@2 35. Peaches, 2 75 cans $2 25@3 25.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples have advanced, with sales at 8¾@9c. Peaches, in quarters, scarce and advancing; quoted at 12@13c; peeled 18@20c; blackberries 14@15c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales are reported at at 6, 6¼@6¾c ₩ lb.

EGGS—Supply in excess of demand; sales fresh at 25@28c, packed 16@20c ₩ doz.

FISH—No. 1 extra mess mackral $35; No. 1 mess do, $33; extra No. 1 shore mackrel, $28; No. 1 shore mackrel, $25; extra No. 1 bay mackrel, $19; No. 1 bay mackrel, $17; extra No. 2 shore mackrel, $17; No. 2 bay mackrel, $14; large No. 3 mackrel, $12 50; No. 3 mackrel, $10; split Labrador herring, $8 50 ₩ box; fish, $7 50@8 00; lake trout, $7 00@7 50; large Georges codfish, $7 50 @ 00; medium Georges codfish, $6 50 @ 00; red herring, scaled, 30c ₩ box; No. 1 do in box.

FEATHERS—No 1, 78@80c ₩ lb; No 2 C, 40@42c, as to quality and quantity.

FLOUR—There is an active demand for choice domestic and western brands. The stocks on hand are ample and sales are made at the following figures:

St. Louis	$5 25@5 50
Kentucky white wheat	5 50
Ohio and Indiana	5 00
Minnesota	5 50
Wisconsin	7 00
Rye flour	5 00

GINGER ROOT—The market is reported fairly active with sugars and coffees tending upward in prices. We quote as follows:

COFFEE—Green coffee—Choice 20c; prime 19c; good 18@18½c; fair 16@16½c; Java 40c. Roasted coffee—In papers, 26c; in bulk, 24@25c; Java 45c.

TEA—Young Hyson 50@$1 10 ₩ lb; Gunpowder 50@$1 05; Imperial 50@$1 00 ₩ lb; Japan 55@$1 60 ₩ lb; Oolong 55@65c ₩ lb; fancy $1 00 ₩ lb; Souchong 60@65c ₩ lb.

SUGAR—Standard Ex C 10½c; Standard B 10½c; Standard A 10½c; standard hards 11½c.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans 75c; prime 68@70c.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber 60@65c; lower grades 55@60c, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 7¾c.

GRAIN—The market is firm. The quite red winter wheat at $1 60@1 65, and white at $1 70@1 75. Oats are held at 38@40c. For Corn—70@74c; new shelled 73@74c; old 80@82c. Rye 95c.

HOMINY—Sales are reported at $4 50@5 25 ₩ bbl.

HORSE—We are reported sales as follows: 15?@8, 48@50c ₩ lb; 1870's, 35@40c; 1871's, 45@49c.

HAY—Sales noted on track at $18@24; wagon, $20@25. Straw $14 per ton.

ONIONS—Are in good supply, with sales in a regular way at $6 00@7 00 per bbl.

PEAS—$1 65@1 75 ₩ bushel.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 10@13c ₩ lb; turkeys 14@16c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows held at $1 10@1 12 ₩ bushel by car load, and $1 20@1 25 from store. *South*—Baltimore $4 50@5 50 ₩ bbl; Jerseys $6 25@6 75 ₩ bbl.

SALT—By the car load $1 60 ₩ bbl; in a jobbing way at $1 65 ₩ bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy $3 00@3 20 ₩ bushel; clover $5 ₩ bushel; flax seed $1 80@2 00 ₩ bushel.

WHISKY—Highwines $1 03@$1 05 ₩ gallon.

GAME—Squirrels $1 75@2 00 ₩ dozen; rabbits $1 50@2 00 ₩ dozen; venison, saddles ₩ lb 15c, whole deer 7@10c; quail $1 50 ₩ doz; pheasants $3 00@3 50 ₩ doz; prairie chickens $3 50@4 00 ₩ doz; wild turkeys $1 50@2 00 each; turkeys 12@15c ₩ lb; chickens 10@12½c ₩ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, January 17, 1874. }

REMARKS—The market showed signs of weakness as compared with the early part of the week, and prices in the oil regions declined 20@25c per barrel. Buyers were shy and not disposed to operate to any extent. Probably the cold weather had something to do with it.

CRUDE.

The market was quiet. We heard of no transactions. The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

1,000 barrels United	$1 10
500 barrels United	1 10
1,000 barrels Union	1 09

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Holders remain firm, with sales at the works at 11¾c.

Philadelphia—Spot, 13¼c; February, 13¼@13¾c; March, 14@14½c; April, 14¼@14¾c.

New York—Reported firmer; spot 13¾@13¾c.

TITUSVILLE, January 16.—The "Courier" says: The market is dull with few sales at quotations. Refining $1 12½, sellers asking $1 30@, with very little doing. Sales and resales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 32½
500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 32½
5 0 bbls, upper road, spot	1 30
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 32½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 30
500 bbls, Parker's, United	1 30
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 30

NEW YORK, January 16.—Closing 15th.—The market is firmer, and moderate offerings; trade quiet. Crude in bulk, 6¾@6¾c; refined, 12½@12¾c; cases 18¾c; cases, 2,000 bbls refined, deliverable March 16th, at 14¾c; 4,000 bbls refined, short delivery, private terms. Philadelphia delivery quiet and steady; refined 13¾@14¾c.

PITTSBURGH, January 16.—Market quiet; 5, 9, 13½c; crude 4¾c in bpls; cases 18c; sales none; refined—Parcels February 12¾@13c; March 14@14½c; April 14¾@15c.

TIDIOUTE, January 16.—Market weaker; $1 offered, no buyers.

ROUSSEVILLE, January 16.—Market quiet at $1 15. OIL CITY, January 16.—Market dull; nominally $1 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 16.—Market quiet; trifle weaker at $1 10@1 15.

TITUSVILLE, January 16.—Market steady and quiet at $1 32½@1 35.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 16.—Market quiet at $1 30@1 32½.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher & Co	Vantine O W	424
McKelvey	Vesta O W	310
Jos Bushnell	Standard O W	125
Hamm	Standard O W	75
McKelvey	Star O W	309
Stevenson	Peerless O W	484
Stevenson	Peerless O W	471
Jos Bushnell	Model O W	541
Jos Bushnell	Keystone O W	534
Stevenson	Eagle O W	11
Lockhart & Frew	Central O W	572
Jos Bushnell	Crystal O W	505
Jos. Bushnell	Beggs, L & Co	13
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	638
Duncan	American O W	555

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shippers.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring & King	Waring, K & Co, Phila	1,236

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, January 17, 1874. }

The market during the week has been fair, with a fair trade demand for all descriptions of coal smelted irons. The receipts are also increasing, especially of forge iron from Lake Superior ore. It may be proper to note that a large portion of the present receipts go to fill contracts that were made in December, There is but little offering for immediate delivery, as most of the producers are holding their metal at higher figures. We have reported sales at $31 50@38, 4 months, for gray forge, being the highest figure reached for some time. Parties who ought to know, are expecting lively times in the metal market before the end of the month.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

500 tons Gray Forge	$39 00—5 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	38 —3 mos
300 tons Gray Forge	31 00—4 mos
200 tons Close Gray	30 00—4 mos
250 tons Gray Forge	31 00—4 mos
250 tons Gray Forge	31 50—4 mos
300 tons Gray Forge	31 00—4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	32 00—4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	30 00—4 mos
100 tons White and Mottled	28 00—4 mos
100 tons No. 1 Foundry	35 00—4 mos
100 tons No. 1 Foundry	34 00—4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

200 tons mottled and short	$28 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	35 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	34 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	34 00—4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

200 tons Gray Forge	$30 00—4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	31 00—4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	30 00—4 mos

CHARCOAL.

100 tons No. 2 Foundry H. R.	$38 00—4 mos

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

January 13.—The iron market remains about the same as at our last report, consumers buying sparingly, orders being in small lots. Prices remain pretty much the same as last quotations.

We quote as follows:

AMERICAN.	
No. 1 Anthracite Foundry	$36 00@ —4 mos
No. 2 Anthracite Foundry	34 00@ —4 mos
No. 1 Bituminous Foundry	34 00@35 00—4 mos
No. 2 Bituminous Foundry	31 00@32 00—4 mos
No. 1 Charcoal, hot blast	45 00@47 00—4 mos
Lose Gray Forge	30 00@31 00—4 mos
Gray Forge	29 00@30 00—4 mos
Car Wheel	44 00@45 00—4 mos
Car Wheel, high	50 00@51 00—4 mos
SPECIAL BRANDS.	

Warner's American Scotch, ruling at $37 50 to $39—4 mos. Scotch pig—Sales and quotations nominal. Iron ores range from $9 50 to $10—60 days and 4 mos.

Eglington	$40 00@42 00—4 mos
Monkland	40 00@43 00—4 mos

—Commercial Review.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 16, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull, and unsettled at $5 90 bid, for choice superfine extra.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declined; No 1 spring $1 25; No 2, $1 22¾ spot, $1 23¾ seller February, $1 25 seller March; No 3, steady at $1 19. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 36¾@37c spot, 37¼@37½c seller February, 39½c seller March. Oats dull and lower; No 2, in car lots, 41c cash. Rye and barley dull, but unchanged.

Whisky—Market quiet and weak; offered at 97c, no buyers.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined at $14 62 cash, $14 20 seller February. Lard dull at 8¾c spot, 9½c seller March. Bulk meats quiet and a shade easier; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; short rib sides, 8¼@8½c. Green meats quiet; sales shoulders at 5¾c. Hams, 18 pounds average, 8¾c; 20 pounds average 7½c.

Dressed Hogs—Market steady at $6 20@6 30, with few fancy at $6 30@6 40.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Beeves—To-day's arrivals 1,080. Market firm, moderately active and fully sustained prices; ordinary to good Texans $9@10; poor to prime native steers $9 50@12 ½.

Sheep and Lambs—Arrivals 1,950. Prices firm and unchanged; common to prime lots $5 25@7 25.

Swine—Receipts 1,790, making 20,090 for the last four days, against 14,130 same time last week. There were no sales of live hogs; dressed in demand at $7 50@8 00 for city, and $6 75@7 37 for western.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Manufacturers agents were more actively engaged in some departments, but the jobbing trade continues dull in all branches. Double and twist cottonades are selling freely by agents. Medium fancy prints and shirtings in good demand. Fine makes of 64 fancy cassimeres doing better, but low grades slow. Diagonal and fancy worsted coatings in demand by clothing trade. Foreign goods quiet.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.

Departed.

Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet six inches and falling.

The marks last evening indicated six feet six inches and falling. There is considerable ice running in both rivers.

ALEX. MCCONNELL, clerk of the Arlington, is suffering from chills.

The towboat Veteran No. 2, is en route for this city with a tow of empty barges.

THE Belle of Texas had 173 bales cotton for Memphis last trip out of Arkansas river.

THE steamer Frank Forrest will be repaired at Memphis by the use of a side-dock.

THE towboat R. A. Babbage, left Cairo for New Orleans with 5,000 tons of Carondale coal.

CAPTAIN GEORGE BALDMAN, Superintendent of the Vicksburg elevator, has gone to St. Louis.

THE towboats Fred Wilson No. 2, Sampson No. 2 and Grand Lake have laid up at low Cumberland.

THERE was a greater depth of water on the falls Monday night than many time for nearly two years.

THE Arkansas has three and one half feet from White Rock down, and White river is in good boating order.

THE steamers Messenger, Juniata, Ironsides and Rover are receiving, but will not venture out for the present.

THURSDAY'S Cincinnati "Enquirer" says: The water has now left the houses and the sidewalks in front of Saurage rows, and the majority of them received their "periodical" scrubbing yesterday. By night most of the denizens were in their old quarters and the much fiends are once more happy.

BOATS in the slackwater are still running. The present king of weather will soon put a stop to their movements.

THE Belle Lee is said to be entirely gutted, every thing movable having been stolen from her since her retirement.

NAVIGATION to the lower ports is about over. Boats will not venture out unless the weather moderates considerably.

THE new freight tariff from New Orleans was fifteen cents per cwt. to Memphis and Cairo, and twenty cents to St. Louis.

THE Great Republic is in charge of her old officers again. Captain Hicks and Sullivan are settling up the business of the Belle Lee.

THE small steamer Jessie, engaged profitably last year in White river, is now lying up at Arkadelphia, Upper Washita, on account of dull business.

GEN. N. RANNEY is about to establish himself at St. Louis, as Commissioner of Transportation for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroads, and Southwestern railways.

THE LARGEST TRIP.—Steamer Emilie LaBarge, Capt. Geo. Keith, H. Given Hagey, clerk, left Shreveport January 5th for St. Louis, with 500 tons freight.

THE towboat John A. Wood, left Louisville for New Orleans, with twenty-four barges and one barge containing 475,000 bushels of coal. Dan. Tole and George McBride pilots.

GEORGE SOMERS, employed on the United States crabeboat No. 2, engaged in the work of clearing off the banks of the river at Mark's plantation, Red river, was killed on the 1st of January by a falling tree.

THE Spanish brig Lepanto, run into and sunk at the New Orleans wharf some time since by the steamer Belle Lee, was sold last week by the United States Marshal for the sum of $1,275. The Belle Lee's return comes on the 30th.

THE Belle Lee is to be sold at New Orleans by the United States Marshal on the 20th. Captain Frank Hicks and associates paid $90,000 for this steamer three years ago, and she still owns it by mortgage, to one she don't sell for $20,000 as no one wants her.

THE stockholders of the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, Anchor line, held a meeting Monday and elected the following Board of Directors to serve during the present year: J. A. Scudder, G. B. Allen, J. R. Keiser, W. D. Love and Wm. T. Lewis. There will be no change in the officers.

THE Friars Point "Delta" of the 9th states that on Tuesday last the hotel wharfboat at Terrence sank and broke in two, rendering her a total wreck. The boat was well known as a hotel-boat, but of late had not been occupied, having been beached last summer and at the time of the accident was being repaired and refitted, with a view of reopening the hotel business.

TRADE has its curiosities as well as literature, and commerce has as many channels as thought, and is equally erratic. For instance, the Red river country draws nearly all its supplies from St. Louis but sends its little of its products in return, as the following from the Vicksburg "Herald" will show: The Emilie LaBarge passed up from Red river with 1,500 sides bacon, 1,000 bundles green hides and 300 tons boof tallow for New York via Cairo.

WHATEVER plans Com. Davidson may entertain in reuniting the steamboat interests of the West, it is understood that his interests on shore will continue to be antagonistic to those of Capt. Leathers. Com. Henry, in the Illinois, and expect to cut altogether 40,000 tons. The company is building three barges at Quincy, Ill.

THE Cincinnati "Enquirer" in noting the accident to the Samuel Clark says: "The coal was owned by Captain Hughes, of Pittsburgh, who is also interested in the boat. Captain MacIlvear stood at the foot of Vine street when he witnessed the accident. The coal was destined for Madison and Lousville. The seven barges lost each contained about 11,000 bushels, the entire assortment of coal lost foots up near 80,000 bushels, and together with the tow-boat, will be a heavy loss to Hughes and lines broken, will bring the loss up to near $20,000, on which there is no insurance. Noah Poole was the steersman, and will also be the sufferer by the powerful towboat that the disaster was not attended by more serious result."

IMPORTS BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

S F Duncan, 100 oil barrels; A F Candield, 1 car hay; 1 C Gill, 1 car hay; 185 sks flour; 1 car hay; Reese, Owens & Co, 50 tres lard, 20 tubs do; Jas Graham, 2 cars hay; Haworth & D, 59 cases tobacco; Schoenberger & Co, 40 pkgs mdse; Lee & Co, 20 pkgs do, 10 do; W H Groff & Co, 6 bois eggs; Voigt, Hill & Co, 1 car hay; Jas Graham & Co, 1 car lard; Guckenheim & Bezo, 100 bbls whisky; H Riddle & Son, 3 tons butter; Woodward, G & Co, 1 tot cigars; W Hasgan & Co, 100 bbls flour; Pittsburgh Furnace Co, 8 do; H A Deitz, 25 do; Watt, L & Co, 100 do; Graham & Co, 1 car hay; W P Townsend 15 kegs rivets, 1 bx do; Jas Old, 24 pkgs g fronts, 48 grates, 12 fenders, 2 bdls hooks; A Carpenter, 542 bars iron; Iron Clad Manufacturing Co, refined, 134 do; FIR ELEVATOR—Marshall, K & Co, 4 cars wheat; W P & E P Mellon, 2 do; Spencer, McK & Co, 2 do; barley; J G Battenger, 1 do oats; G B F oyd & Co, 1 do; Hitchcock, McC & Co, 1 do corn; J Rhodes, 7 do; Logan & Bro, 1 do; Hunck McC & Co, 1 do; Lea & Co, 1 do; W H Anderson, 1 do.

ALLEGHENY STATION—Harbaugh, M & O, 7 cars limestone; Smith, M & O, 1 do; Isabella Furnace Co, 8 do; Holmes & Co, 8 do limp; H Cordier; 1 do staves; A Marsh, 30 bbls whisky; J M Hemphill, 2 cars staves, 1 do heading; W L Burton, 7 do staves and heading; P Ruppert, 1 do staves; M Steele & Son, 1 do red cedar timber, 1 do wheels; Lockhart & Bauman & Co, 3 do metal, 5 casks brass; G Stewart, 100 bgs oats; D Lenz, 20 bbls flour, 10 do spts, 5 pkgs butter; J B McMinn, 34 bgs oats, 2 pkgs butter, 1 do poultry; J Kamish, 1 car staves; S P Armstrong & Co, 300 bbls flour; Lea & Co, 1 do; J Graff, 1 car hay; Spang, C & Co, 1 locomotive.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Central Refining Co, 7 cases oil bois; Paine, A & L, 50 bbls machine oil; Kelly & Co, 1 car lumber; J Bebold, 5 kegs s butter; S H Pelham, 1 roll leather; H Gilhard, 2 kegs s butter; J D Thompson, 30 cases matches; W Rising, 15 bbls s peas; Lamte Bros, 50 bbls s peas; D Wilson, 1 do do; Hall & Co, 1 do; 11 bxs f ish; McKee & Bro, 1 bx g ware; Daniey & Bro, 10 bbls beans; F Pollard, 1 bbl do; Lea, Hall & Co, 1 do; Hitchcock, Bro & Co, 240 bdls paper; H J Lynch, 1 box d g; L G Grubb & Co, 1 car oats in bulk; J Hall, 1 do do; Knight, Bro & M W Rankin, 2 tubs butter; Arnuckles & Co, 30 bxs farina, 18 kgs p barley; Hunck, M & O, 100 bgs oats; Lea & Co, 1 car hay; Hunck, M & O, 100 bgs apples; D McMillan, 22 sks oats; Lob & C 5 bbls d apples, 2 do tallow; Fox & Co, 33 pails soda; Pratt & Co, 10 bbls apples; B W Moore, 200 oil bbls; Bricker & Son, 49 sks corn; McBane & Co, 66 sks corn; John Rose, 101 sks corn, 75 do oats; James Morrison, 130 sks corn; Hanler & Son, 18 cane chairs; T B Young, 24 do do; Cerbi, 1 car lumber.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

A T Canfield, 1 car hay; J S Dilworth, 61 bbls mdse; L & C Graff & Co, 40 cars hay; Elsw Agnew, 1 car hay; Curry & Metzgar, 8 bbls molasses, 12 cads tobacco; F W Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls flour; Knox, L & Co, 1 car lime; Hitchcock, McC & Co, 1 car corn; W Whiting & Co, 24 bdls hat racks; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; W Haslage, 50 bbls starch; Daniel Wallace, 100 bbls flour; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 300 pgs lead; L G Graff & Co, 1 car hay; C A Bryan, 1 do staves; J H Dalzell, 1 do mdse; Lang & McK, 3 cars hay; B H voskamp & Co, 400 sks corn; S Lindsay, Jr & Co, 100 bbls do; W Chip, 100 do do; Kell & Hitchart, 220 sks grain; Loh & Cooley, 6 bbls eggs, 13 tubs butter.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Lucy Furnace, 4 cars coal; Wm Lynch, 1 do junk; Elwood & McCracken, 1 do oats; Pgh Acid Works, 1 do refuse acid; Jas Old, 1 do pig iron; Hunck, M & O, 154 sks potatoes; Newman & Staub, 240 do do; Warden & Ornard, 115 bbls oil, 20 cases do; Wm Flecum & Son, 5 rolls s leather; H P Bruggerman, 15 sks b flour.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. R. DESSES.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	36	Lindsay & McC, m	17
J Reamer, m	2	Lewis, B, D & Co, m	2
Lloyd & Co, m	2	Pittsburgh F Co, m	3
Dilworth, F & Co, m	2	Lewis, O & P, m	13
J W Porter, m	1		
Total			88

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Canghey & H, o	2	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	15
Reese, G & Co, o	1	Isabella F Co, o	19
Zoge & Co, o	1	Rogers, B, B, m	2
McKnight, D & Co, o	2		
Total			44

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
L Peterson, m	1	Marshall & Co, m	9
Painter & Sons, m	7	Graff, B & Co, m	6
Lewis, O & P, m	5	Jones & Laughlin, m	3
Total			30

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
R Wister, m	4	Caughey

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, January 17, 1874.

CITY MATTERS.

Burned to Death.

A child of William Junkins, of the Thirteenth ward, aged five years, was terribly burned by the explosion of a lamp, on Thursday evening. A sister of the victim made an endeavor to extinguish the flames, and was very badly burned. The little sufferer lingered until yesterday morning, when death ensued.

Non-Explosive Head-Light Oil.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in another column of Barbour's non-explosive headlight oil which is sold at twenty-five cents per gallon. To those who use oil the recommendations of this non-explosive article are worthy of consideration. Safety and good light must go together, and they are claimed in this. Try it.

Killed in a Coal Mine.

John Wetzel, a youth of seventeen years of age, who resides in the Thirty-fifth ward, was accidentally killed yesterday. While at work in a coal pit belonging to Gray and Bell, in Union township, near Sawmill run, a mass of slate fell from above, striking and killing him almost instantly, his skull being horribly crushed. Coroner McCallin held an inquest, at which a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Proceedings in Partition.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, a bill in equity was filed on behalf of Edward S. McCorkle, vs. Joseph H. McCorkle, executor of Edward McCorkle, Sr., late of Indiana township. Mr. McCorkle, Sr., died, leaving seventeen acres of land to his widow, during her life, and at her death to be equally divided among the children. All the children but Edward, the plaintiff, have refused to consent to a partition and the Court has made the appointment of commission to make this partition.

East End Improvement Trust Co.

The following officers and directors of the East End Improvement Trust Company have been elected: President, Dr. A. H. Gross; Directors—W. H. Denniston, Alex. Bates, J. J. Arundel, J. Beecher, W. B. Negley, George McWilliams, George Finley, J. R. Brown, J. M. Stevenson. This company, of which W. H. Denniston, President, is Secretary and Business Manager, has, since last February—when they took possession of the banking house corner Penn and Frankstown avenues—paid fifteen per cent. in dividends, and have a handsome surplus to begin the new year with.

Crushed by Falling Earth.

A terrible accident occurred yesterday morning in the East end, resulting in the almost instant death of William Costager, a laborer. In company with others he was engaged in undermining a mass of earth on Fifth avenue near Shady Lane, but when called upon to escape he failed to get away as the others did. He appeared to be completely dazed or stupefied or not to have heard the order. At all events he was struck by the mass of earth and his head and shoulders crushed. He was speedily extricated, but life was extinct. The Coroner held an inquest, resulting in a verdict of accidental death.

City Gas Lighting.

The Committee on *Gas Lighting*, for 1874, met yesterday and organized by the re-election of Mr. John Shipton as chairman.

In the absence of Mr. Shipton (now in Europe) Mr. R. H. Smith was chosen chairman pro tem.

After consultation the committee decided to ask for the following appropriation:

Pittsburgh Gas Company	$20,000
East End Gas Company	12,000
South Side Gas Company	5,000
West Pittsburgh Gas Company	3,000
Total	$40,000

The third Friday of each month was fixed as the time for regular meetings, at the Pittsburgh Gas Company's office.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Clara *Morris* had her farewell benefit, last evening; and the artiste could but have felt gratified at the compliment tendered by our citizens in the form of an overfull house. The "Geneva Cross" was performed.

Miss Morris closes her engagement with the performance of to-day—matinee and evening—at both of which the "Geneva Cross" will be repeated.

Trimble's Varieties.

There will be two performances at this theater, matinee at two o'clock, and in the evening at the usual hour. All the company will appear at each, in fine bills.

Destitution in Manchester.

We have frequently alluded to the destitution existing in the lower wards of Allegheny, and to the noble efforts of residents there to afford all possible relief. The society organized for the same purpose has done, and is doing, much good. The recent hearth as action of a landlord in the vicinity is worthy of notice. A poor family is five months in arrears for rent, and although the mother is very sick, as certified to by a physician, as to be unfit to be removed, the landlord sized out a writ of possession and it was only the threats of consequences by the society that prevent the officers from quartering the family upon the street. The society we have mentioned, offered to pay the rent from this to the first of April, but the landlord refused to allow the poor people to remain, unless the rent in arrears was paid. He went to another alderman, in this city, and sought to have the writ issued, but a physician's certificate and a warning from the neighbors again stopped the outrage.

Andrews Association.

Rev. George H. Hepworth, D.D., of New York, delivered a lecture last evening in the Butler street M. E. Church, under the auspices of the Andrews Association. According to announcement the gentleman was to lecture on "Locks and Puck," but, like some other public lecturers, he took the liberty of changing his subject to "Conditions of Success," which are "Pluck and Honesty." He was rather severe on American girls, who, he said, have only one idea, and that is to "stretch the short skirt over the pantelette." He was particularly severe on New York girls who, according to the lecturer, cook beefsteaks till it is impossible to tell what they are, and make fish balls at ten yards that rifle balls could be flattened on them. The effort was more like a familiar talk to a Wednesday evening meeting than a literary lecture. It contained, however, a number of "good things," and gave, as far as we could learn, general satisfaction. The ladies demurred only to that part of it which placed their New York sisters in such an unenviable light as unskilled cooks.

The Body of Mr. Sloss Robbed.

We have already given the particulars of the drowning of Mr. John Sloss, at Sharon, a few days since. The following additional facts concerning the recovery of his body are given by the Mercer *Dispatch*:

The body of Mr. John Sloss, of this place, who was drowned at Sharon, on Wednesday last week, while on a pleasure trip, near Wheatland, by a couple of men keeping a low doggery at that place. The finding of the body was made known to the authorities on Monday morning, by one of the men, who delivered up his watch, and a small sum of money which he claimed to have found in Mr. Sloss' wallet. It is positively known that Mr. Sloss had at least $600 in his pocket, and it is thought that he had even a much larger sum about his person. The fact that these men have robbed the dead, and rifled the pockets so completely before surrendering it, or notifying those interested, excited suspicion, and one of them was arrested by the officers before he left the other, who appears to have fled. The men are reported to have a bad reputation, and the affair will be fully investigated by the friends of the deceased.

The body was brought to this place on Monday, and interred on Tuesday. The funeral took place from Mr. Sloss' late residence, and was largely attended.

The Orphans' Courts.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I see that Senator Humphreys has introduced a bill to establish separate Orphans' Courts, which provides for three judges in Philadelphia, two in Allegheny, and one in Luzerne. There is not the slightest necessity for more than one judge in this county, as any lawyer (or layman) at all conversant with the Orphans' Court business, will readily admit. The accounts to which exceptions are filed, aside from those accounts required to be audited, do not average more than six cases per term, and one judge can readily dispose of all the business now doing, or likely to be done in this branch for years to come. In proof of this assertion, it is only necessary to state that the Orphans' Court business of this county is now, and has been for years, transacted by the Common Pleas judges, by giving an hour or two each Saturday to the hearing of motions, arguments, etc. The business has not only been well attended to, but promptly disposed of. Why, then, one judge is amply able to do the work, why create an office for two? It costs $6,000 a year to pay one of the officers, and why should the people be taxed that amount when it is utterly useless to do so? I hope that the bill will be amended so as to provide for but one judge for Allegheny county. A little while ago we had five judges, at an aggregate salary of $25,000 per annum. If this new bill passes, in its present shape, we will have seven judges at nearly twenty thousand dollars per annum. When